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Question of U. S. Debt Presented in Commons

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 2, 1939

Query on Debt to U. S. Up in Commons

LONDON (AP)—The question of payment of war debts to the United States was raised during debate in Commons today. War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha had disclosed that Britain was paying royalties to the German Government on patents of the Bren machine gun, when Laborite T. M. Sexton asked: "Is the Minister aware we are not only increasing German military strength by raw materials but also the financial strength of that country by continuing these payments?"

"That may be so, but it is not customary for this country to repudiate payments which have been legally contracted," Secretary Hore-Belisha replied.

"What about America?" an unidentified Laborite shouted. There was no answer.

Britain Acknowledges End of Naval Pact

By the Associated Press

Prime Minister Chamberlain told Commons today that Britain wants to "conclude an agreement with Soviet Russia," but must "discuss the best form."

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office sent Berlin a "simple acknowledgment" of the German note renouncing the 1935 Naval Agreement. The note was received April 28 simultaneously with Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech.

Text of the conscription bill, made public tonight, authorized King George to apply the act to Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister De Valera of Eire was understood to have warned Britain against extending conscription to his northern neighbor.

Admiral Baron Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, said that with conscription Britain would have over 1,000,000 men for Empire defense without calling on reserves. Cost was estimated at $138,000,000 annually.

The British Home Office has given to the German Embassy a list of Nazis whose residence in England is not desired.

Premier Count Teleki and Foreign Minister Count Csaky of Hungary ended a three-day visit in Berlin.

Anglo-Turkish Pact Agreement Reached

LONDON—Agreement is reported on the Anglo-Turkish anti-aggression pact, although it has not been signed.

Decree Power Sought for Polish President

WARSAW (AP)—The Cabinet today prepared to ask the Sejm (Parliament) to invest President Moscicki with powers to govern by decree during the parliamentary recess, expected to begin next week.

Although this is routine procedure, it takes on significance when many nations are adopting emergency decree powers. Each year the President is empowered to issue decrees dealing with national defense, national economy and financial matters while Parliament is not in session.

British Remove Barricades at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Barricades recently erected across the main road from Gibraltar into Spain were removed today by a detachment of British engineers, indicating a lessening of tension.

Units of the German Fleet on a Mediterranean cruise now at Ceuta, Algeciras, Malaga, and Tangier were expected to depart for an undisclosed destination.

Three British warships, a submarine, and four French destroyers left Gibraltar, proceeding westward.

Methodists Set General Conference for 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Methodists in conference here decided today to hold their first quadrennial General Conference of the United Church in 1940. America's three branches of Methodism are in process of uniting.

United Methodism works out pension plan: Page 3.

Japan Surveys Earthquake Damage

TOKYO (AP)—The first survey of earthquake-stricken areas today showed 19 known fatalities, hundreds missing and injured, 70 houses of the Village of Aikawa reported swallowed by the sea, and more than 1,000 homes destroyed or damaged.

The quake, which centered about 300 miles north of Tokyo yesterday, was heightened by fire and flood. Shocks were said by seismologists to have been the strongest to hit northern Japan in 25 years.

Missouri Bar Loses Insurance Test Case

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Missouri Supreme Court today refused to make the work of insurance adjusters an exclusive business realm for lawyers. The Court denied the contention of the Missouri Bar Association that insurance adjusters were engaging in illegal practice of law when they negotiated settlement of insurance claims.

Kidnaped American Released in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Oscar Lampe, American Assistant Manager of the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining Company who was kidnaped April 27 and held for ransom, was released and allowed to return to his home in Guanajuato. Mr. Lampe was not hurt. The amount of the ransom was not announced.

British Patrol Routs Arab Raiders

JERUSALEM (AP)—A band of Arab rebels which attempted to take control of Nazareth was driven off by British patrols today after several hours of severe fighting.

Negrin Forecasts Fall of Franco in Spain

NEW YORK—The Franco regime in Spain, won due to the Loyalists' lack of arms, is "transitory," and will collapse within a year, said Dr. Juan Negrin, last Prime Minister of the Spanish Republic, in an interview. Dr. Negrin added he would remain in New York about a week on his way to Mexico, where he will confer with President Cardenas on admission of Spanish refugees.

Dr. Negrin declared totalitarian states would try to spread their influence to Latin America: "There was and still is no doubt that Fascist nations will use the Franco Government as an entering wedge for expansion of their influence and power in Latin America."

Manila Paraders Hostile to Japan

By the Associated Press

May Day aftermath:

Manila's May Day parade of 30,000 workers was marked by an anti-Japanese incident in which the police, acting on complaint of the Japanese Consulate, confiscated three placards carried by a delegation representing the League for the Defense of Democracy. No arrests were made. The placards read: "Boycott Japanese Goods," "Beware of Japanese Fascism," and "Use Philippine Army Against Japanese Penetration of Davao."

Sofia's May Day celebrations by the Government-sponsored Workers' Alliance resulted in disorders and numerous arrests when police tried to enforce a last-minute edict against the singing of a Bulgarian revolutionary song.

May Day was the occasion for opening of the first Soviet bookshop in Sofia, evidence of new friendly feeling between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia.

Hull Discusses Australian Trade Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull and Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, discussed today possibilities of a trade agreement between the United States and Australia. The conference also embraced the opening of direct diplomatic relations through establishment of an Australian Legation here and an American Legation at Canberra.

Hilly Takes Over Hines Tammany Post

NEW YORK—J. W. Hilly, former Corporation Counsel under Mayor Walker, today headed the Tammany District vacated by James J. Hines after his conviction for protecting the policy racket.

Hilly succeeds Hines in Tammany: Page 6.

Television Moves Forward

David Sarnoff as Television Showed Him
President of the Radio Corporation of America as he appeared in the receiving set in New York City.

Television Test At Fair Reveals Marked Advance

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Fascinated groups of men and women, jamming sidewalks at several store windows April 30, indicated an interest that presages the success of television which was inaugurated at the Fair. Two hours of events at the World's Fair grounds, climaxed by the televising of President Roosevelt as he spoke, opening the Fair, made up the first spot news program in official American television, received by probably 200 sets in Greater New York.

Newspaper technical workers were as delighted as the crowds seeing television for the first time—for the transmission was better than anything seen before. Whatever doubts may have existed in their minds before today were wiped out. Television had advanced to the point where it was a feasible art.

Cascading Fountains

The first scene showed the Court of Peace, with the trylon and perisphere in the background. Bright sunlight and lovely clouds gave these symbols a perfect setting. That clouds, nebulous as they are, should have come through so clearly was one of the first intimations that excellent television was being seen.

Next was the playing of the cascading fountains, their white streams spraying out, moving gently up and down as fountains will. The fact these fountains showed up so well was a pleasant surprise.

Then came the camera swinging around, taking in various foreign buildings and their flags. A gentle breeze swung the banners out in undulating folds and television cameras picked them up with marked fidelity.

Finally came the parade. Soldiers, men and girls in native costumes, military bands, a bagpipe band, all swung by with easy identification. After the parade came the speeches, climaxed by the President's address. That spot news pickup of television can be exciting was proved by the period preceeding the arrival of the President. The police came and cleared the way. The camera swung from the speakers stand, down along a ramp up which the Presidential car would come. The build-up was as eager and intense as though one were present. Finally came cries of "He's coming!" the band struck up and in rolled the presidential car. It was all very stimulating—and an experience to remember as one sat in New York City in an easy chair, seeing things as they happened at that split second, and from the choice viewpoint cameramen always seem to get.

Proves Its Value

Of course, the novelty helped to hold interest. But to be able to watch happenings at the Fair for nearly three hours showed possibilities of television in giving lengthy pickups of news events.

One complaint against television has been that continual looking was tiring. But not a single one of some dozen spectators in the NBC office where we viewed the affair reported any fatigue.

32,852,000 in Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 32,852,000 persons were employed in nonagricultural industries in March. This compared, it said, with 26,086,000 for March, 1933—the low for that month in recent years—but was 4,250,000 below the peak employment period of 1929.

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Police Combine To Rout Pickets At Everett Firm

Combined forces of Boston, Everett, and Malden police this afternoon drove 200 picketing seamen from the plant of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company at Everett after two clashes in which stones had been thrown and tear gas used.

Although the seamen, many of them accompanied by their wives, had resisted throughout the morning, not a single picket was in evidence near the plant at 2:30 p. m. as a result of the arrest of approximately 30 men and the commands of a force of 75 officers that the strikers disperse.

Third Week of Strike

The strike, which entered its third week today, is being conducted by the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, against four major oil companies which operate oil tankers. The strike is effective in ports of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico.

The Everett police, through Mayor Frank E. Lewis, first called for assistance of other cities when the pickets, who far outnumbered the local constabulary, overturned a food truck as it was leaving the plant gates after supplying food for substitute seamen aboard three tankers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey tied up at the Colonial plant.

According to police, some of the strikers assaulted the driver of the food truck and resisted police efforts to protect him. Police then hurled tear gas grenades into the crowd.

Tobin Approves Order

An emergency detail of 25 Boston police was sent by Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, with the approval of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, shortly after 1 p. m., and several officers of Malden also arrived.

Efforts of this reinforced squadron of nearly 75 patrolmen to herd the strikers up against the fence of the Lynde Playground at Robbin

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Faneuil Hall Again Rings To Freedom's Cry

Protest against Boston high taxes is voiced by representatives of more than 50 organizations.

Historic Faneuil Hall was jammed to the doors today when representatives of more than 50 civic and business organizations protested extravagant management of the City of Boston and announced to the 14 of the 22 City Councilors who were present that they represented "a powerful, determined, aroused and indignant citizenry."

The protestants were members of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance and the chairman of the meeting, Attorney Richard J. Lane, former member of the Boston School Committee and Chairman of the Alliance, indicated the temper of the mass meeting by stating that the people of Boston "are determined to end the imposition on them of unnecessary and unjust real estate taxes which are responsible for thousands of our citizens losing their homes through foreclosures and are driving business firms away from our city and preventing others from operating here."

Economy Avenues

What to do about it was presented by 23 speakers, among whom was Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University. Their recommendations singled out these avenues of economy as requiring immediate attention:

1. Re-adjustment downward of city employees' salaries to the 1933-34 basis established by the then Mayor James M. Curley, saving $5,000,000 a year on the tax levy.
2. Economies in the conduct of the County Courts and particularly the Sheriff's office.
3. Reduction in the force of the City Election Department which one speaker said was maintained at the cost of 55 cents per voter, while the average cost in five comparable cities is 17 cents.
4. Operation of Deer Island by the State.

Dr. Lowell Speaks

Dr. Lowell traced the early economic history of Boston and then told the assembly, "Taxes have come to the point of choking prosperity in Boston and the men of Boston do nothing about it."

The speaker said Mayor Tobin could do a great deal more to reduce the cost of government if public opinion for that move was stronger.

"That depends upon us," he said, "we are destroying our prosperity for the ease of not worrying about city affairs. We are selling our birthright for a mess of political pottage.

"For your own future, wake up, or else migrate to a city where civic pride bulks larger in the public mind than it does here."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was not present to hear these recommendations. His office, after announcing that the Mayor planned to attend,

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Peace Bloc Bolstered; Turkey Joins Britain

Underwood; Wide World

Zog | **Haile Selassie**

Two kings wrote a poignant postscript today to the story of Fascist expansion. Ahmed Zog and Haile Selassie gathered their tattered hopes and turned their faces toward a future in which they dimly hope for an independence for their peoples.

While the crown of Albania and of Ethiopia rests upon the head of an Italian monarch, Zog journeyed to Turkey and the Negus marked the anniversary of his fallen empire in Coptic ceremony.

Two ex-kings hope and plan to regain power: Page 5.

Treaty speeds efforts to complete Anglo-Soviet understanding against aggression.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 2—An Anglo-Turkish anti-aggression agreement has been safely completed and British negotiations with Soviet Russia are consequently being speeded in the hope of soon being able to announce that an Anglo-Russian agreement has been reached also. An identity of views is understood to have been found already on the main points, but there is still a considerable gap between the two countries on the question of method.

The conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish pact cannot be announced yet, since the Turkish Government, according to reports, has stipulated that the announcement be delayed until Soviet Russia has been included in the "peace alliance." Nevertheless the addition of Turkey to the bloc provides an all-important flank for the group giving it a dominating influence in the eastern Mediterranean. Whitehall admits that a full understanding alreday has been achieved.

It is understood that the accord with Turkey is not in the nature of a unilateral guarantee, as in the case of Rumania and Greece, but is on a mutuality basis like the also unpublished Anglo-Polish agreement. It differs from the latter, however, in certain significant respects, mainly due to the different geographical situation of the two States.

Turkey's Problems

Turkey's problems are in the Mediterranean and are concerned mainly with Italy, as the junior partner of the Axis, whereas Poland has a long frontier with Germany and is not primarily interested in the Balkans, as Turkey inevitably is.

Moreover, Turkey and Soviet Russia are on friendly terms whereas Poland is still a little suspicious of its vast Eastern neighbor, though the speech of Reichsführer Hitler on Friday has already had the effect of inclining Polish ears more favorably toward Moscow.

Questions which still have to be ironed out between Moscow and London chiefly concern Polish, and Rumanian, suspicions of Moscow. As regards to Rumania, it is hoped that the situation may be clarified when Vladimir Potemkin, First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who is now in Ankara, returns to Moscow by way of Bucharest and Sofia in the near future. It is expected that Polish fears will be examined during the League of Nations Council meeting May 15 which Viscount Halifax, Georges Bonnet, and Maxim Litvinov as Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Soviet Russia, respectively, have already expressed their intention of attending and it is hoped that Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, will be there too.

Russia's latest proposals to Britain which Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador, brought back from Moscow, envisage the extension of the British guarantee to cover the whole Soviet western frontier by adding Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland to the States already guaranteed, namely, Poland, Rumania, Greece, and now Turkey. In return Soviet Russia offers to guarantee all these States as well as the smaller States in Western Europe—Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The British Plan

The British, however, prefer the plan whereby a Russian guarantee is offered to an area, rather than to individual states, and which leaves each State free to decide the extent and nature of Russian assistance. The British Government has also suggested that the Russian guarantee should not become effective until after Britain has implemented its promises. This adaptation of the former Russo-Czech pact which did not become effective until the Franco-Czech pact had been implemented, is intended to assuage the Russian fear that Britain would, when an emergency arose, leave Russia to bear the full brunt of the fighting in the East.

Meanwhile, however, the Axis is not idle and its diplomatic offensive to prevent "encirclement" by Britain is in full swing. Count Paul Teleki, and Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, have just concluded a three-day visit to Berlin and though informed circles declare little concrete has come out of it, it is assumed here that the desirability of Hungary's concluding a pact with Yugoslavia at the earliest possible date was stressed by Reichsführer Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Reports which it is impossible to verify, also assert that Hungary was offered Slovakia in return for voluntarily becoming a semi-dependency of Germany. Hungary and Poland are good friends, so such a plan, if it were carried out, would remove Poland's fear of a German threat to the new industrial triangle. Some German experts, therefore, think it would have the effect of detaching Poland from Britain and France.

Sickness Insurance Plan: Why Physicians Oppose It

Objections to compulsory sickness insurance—a major issue in the California legislature, a subject before Congress, and a question just revived in Canada—are reviewed in part in the following article, second of a series of six.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Introduction of compulsory sickness insurance in the United States would lead to a deterioration in the quality of medical service available to a great portion of the population and so would be hurtful to many seeking medical care, reports the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association.

The Bureau bases this judgment on study of systems of compulsory sickness insurance in many foreign countries where long established, particularly Germany and Great Britain.

"The compulsory insurance system drops the doctor in it to a routine," commented an official of the Bureau, pointing out a single objection. "It doesn't make much difference to him whether or not he gives the best he's got, he can get away with it.

"We don't think the average American going to a physician would get as good treatment from an insurance doctor as he can receive under the present system of private practice."

Analyzing in detail the compulsory feature of the National Health Program recently laid before Congress, the American Medical Association, largest body of physicians in the country, finds the depressing effects of compul-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Guess on WPA Needs for Year—Hope to Cut Third Off Rolls Due to Better Business—But Jobs Are Needed—Toboggan Ahead?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

WPA economists have just made their annual guess as to what the unemployment and relief picture will be for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1. President Roosevelt has studied it, perhaps changed a figure or two and sent it along to Congress for approval.

No one knows, of course, just what next year will bring, but the Administration is going on a presumption that business will be considerably better—so much better that the WPA load can be cut one third from an average of 3,000,000 this year to 2,000,000 next.

It's all a guess, but one which the WPA arrives at mathematically after studying reports of business trends from all over the country. The estimates for the new fiscal year are decidedly optimistic, so much so that many Congressmen are already speculating that there will have to be another deficiency appropriation after they come back next January just as there was this year.

For the current fiscal year, Congress has appropriated a total of $2,250,000,000. For next year, President Roosevelt is asking for only $1,477,000,000.

This year's bill, it is true, included the tail end of the 1938 recession as well as a New England hurricane which put added demands on the WPA. Now things are looking up, but according to industrial tables, they are hardly geared to the improvement the President is evidently expecting.

What About the Graduates?

True, in March, 1939, there were 600,000 more men at work than in March, 1938, but that employment increase would scarcely do more than take care of the youth who came out of school last spring and entered the job market for the first time.

Many people who judge the WPA chiefly from its effect on their servant problem or the effect on the taxpayers' pocketbook or even on the national budget will wholeheartedly hail the proposed reduction in WPA, without stopping to think of its relation to business conditions.

Most people in the United States, a recent Gallup Poll showed, have the impression that about one in four persons on the relief rolls today could get private jobs if they really tried.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, says the voters who made that estimate were only doing some "wishful thinking." The United States Employment Service, under her direction has been spending its entire time for six years bringing jobs and workers together, and today there are still around 10,000,000 unemployed in the country. The American Federation of Labor puts the total at 11,200,000 and the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate runs a little lower—around 10,760,000.

Miss Perkins aptly suggests that these people who are sure that WPA workers could find employment be asked to tell what jobs they know about that are not now filled.

If the WPA is to average 2,000,000 next year, as the President indicates, enrollment in the coming summer will have to drop considerably below that figure in order to offset the heavier cold-weather load. At present there are 2,800,000 on the rolls, and they have been combed through just recently by a comprehensive "means test" which showed all but 1.3 per cent actually in need.

The most static portions of the relief load are at either end—among youth who have never worked and among persons of middle age and past who have been laid off jobs and have had trouble getting back on. Within the last week President Roosevelt has indicated special attacks on these key points.

Regional Youth Centers

In his relief message, he asked Congress for enlarged funds for the National Youth Administration, which already maintains 500 residence centers where unemployed young folks learn simple trades and is now embarking on a more ambitious chain of regional centers at Algiers, La., South Charleston, W. Va., New Philadelphia, Ohio, Cassidy Lake, Mich., and Pickwick Dam, Tenn., that will follow the general trade school pattern initiated at Quoddy Village in Maine.

The President's proclamation urging the Nation to find jobs for workers over 40 was designed to focus public attention on a phase of the unemployment problem that the Labor Department has found is based largely on "inadequate and erroneous information," but which admittedly is a subject for long-time education.

WPA rolls, in the summer of 1937, fell to a low of 1,451,000, but it had taken a year and a half to get them down from the peak of 3,036,000 in February, 1936. Last November, they were up again to a new all-time high of 3,262,000. There will be some toboggan ride if the President gets the WPA down where he hopes to in three or four months.

Mary Hornaday

James Roosevelt Arrives in Paris

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, arrived here last night from Brussels, where he had a special audience with King Leopold.

He went immediately to the United States Embassy, where he will remain as guest of Ambassador William C. Bullitt until he sails for home on Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP)—"What a fine, modest man he is!" exclaimed James Roosevelt yesterday after talking for an hour with King Leopold.

The President's son flew here from London for a special audience with the Belgian King. After attending a luncheon at the United States Embassy with Count Cornet Ways Ruart, Grand Marshal of the Belgian Court, Mr. Roosevelt entrained for Paris.

Texans Against War, Says Elliott Roosevelt

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 1 (AP)—Texans do not want war but 90 per cent of them would fight if the United States were threatened by invasion, Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son, said last night in summarizing his first radio poll.

Mr. Roosevelt, on his regular semi-weekly broadcast, reported: "The vast majority of opinions were that actual invasion of the United States was the only prerequisite the Government should consider before declaration of war against a foreign power. A minority said that we should go to keep the whole of the Western Hemisphere inviolate."

There were some opinion that Germany must expand economically and physically, a few that the United States should align with other democracies and aid them in case of war and a majority that methods short of war should be adopted for helping the democracies, Mr. Roosevelt said.

New Frontiers for Youth Seen By Hoover in Applied Science

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Herbert Hoover advocated increased research in "pure science" last night to offset technological unemployment.

The former President, drawing upon the knowledge of natural science he gained as an engineer, told Northwestern University Alumni in a prepared address:

"If we are to maintain this civilization we must have more and more discovery in natural law. Daily we develop labor saving devices. At once men are thrown out of jobs. That partially corrects itself because products are made more cheaply, consequently more are consumed and more men are employed. Nevertheless we have a constant stream of technological unemployment.

"That stream can only be reabsorbed by new industry producing new commodities and services. We can be sure of these new industries if our pure science research is feeding its raw materials into the hoppers of the applied science laboratories."

Claims Untrue

He stated the claims of "collectivists and left-wingers" that "our frontiers are gone" and "our industrial plant is built" were untrue and added:

"There were never in history a more glorious frontier to youth than today. Adventure and opportunity beckon in every avenue of science. . . . From it spring tens of thousands of new services and industries."

The former President spoke at a program arranged in honor of Dr. Walter Dill Scott, retiring President of Northwestern University. Referring to the school's plan to build a $6,735,000 Institute of Technology, Mr. Hoover stated:

"If you, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, can find and flower a man like Karl Compton, or, like the California Institute of Technology, can give scope to a man like Robert Millikan, then you will have become a great institute."

Mr. Hoover spoke over an NBC radio network.

Ground Broken

During the afternoon, Dr. Scott broke ground for Scott Hall, a $750,000 building to be built with funds obtained by public subscription in tribute to him.

Dr. Glen Frank, farm magazine editor and Republican leader who was also a speaker on the program, asserted "increasingly it becomes apparent that the road to social progress and widely spread well-being for our people must be blazed more by science, technology and engineering than by social reform, no matter how exalted its objectives."

"For it has been science, technology and power production," he continued, "that have given us the tools and techniques with which at last we can emancipate this people from the age-old tyrannies of poverty, drudgery and insecurity.

"But to do this, we must use these tools, not let them rust out just because some one here or there has abused them."

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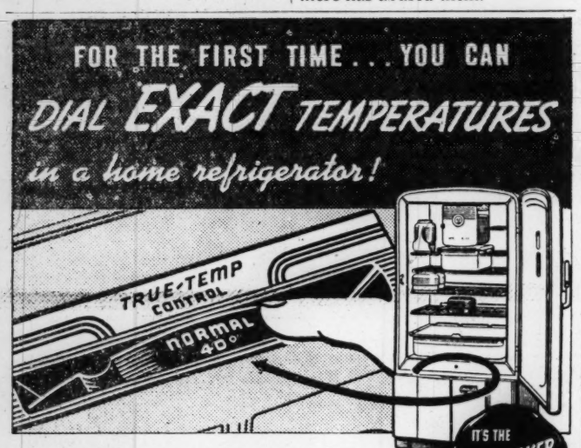

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Roper's Talents Found Adapted To Post in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Quick confirmation of Daniel C. Roper as Minister to Canada, to enable him to represent the United States there this month on the arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England, is expected. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has announced that the State Department is making plans with the expectation of Mr. Roper being in Ottawa in time for the Royal visit.

In naming the former Secretary of Commerce, President Roosevelt supplied the United States with a high ranking Minister to Canada, and besides paid a personal tribute to Mr. Roper.

The Canadian Mission has been vacant since Norman Armour, former Minister there, was transferred to Chile. It is one of the more important in the United States service, but not one which requires a big private fortune to occupy. Now, by sending Mr. Roper to fill it, the President provides as the first United States official to greet King George and Queen Elizabeth a close associate, one of the few graduates of his Cabinet, a man who occupied the Commerce post for nearly six years.

Schooled in Ceremony

But President Roosevelt did more than fill a post which needed filling for a special purpose. He did the gracious thing for a faithful former Cabinet member. Former Secretary Roper was one of the hardest working and most diligent members of the Roosevelt official family. He resigned at the end of 1938, after a persistent press campaign, the so-called "squeeze play," had made his retirement almost inevitable.

Mr. Roper, Washington observers think, will make an admirable representative for the purposes of the Royal visit. He has often acted on such ceremonial occasions before in the best British tradition of dignity and reserve.

The new Minister is a veteran of the Wilson Administration, when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He was one of the inner-circle Democratic politicians of the period, deeply involved in the discussions which surrounded the nomination of James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1920.

From Wilson's Time

He is a South Carolinian, but has made his home in Washington for many years, in Government service and the private practice of law. He is a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a stanch supporter of prohibition.

From 1933 to 1938, Mr. Roper was one of the few high-placed remnants of the Wilson Administration. Most other Cabinet posts were held by figures who arrived more recently, and most agencies were staffed by New Dealers. Coming to the Department of Commerce, he liquidated much of the expansion there of the Hoover period, and then began a gradual rebuilding process. But always, it was felt, the Department of Commerce remained the step-child of the New Deal—a situation which it was hoped would be remedied when Harry L. Hopkins stepped into the Secretaryship. Since that time, however, other complications have stood in the way of the Department's expansion, and the future is still in doubt.

Youth Leaders Told Play Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Personal appearance is a "powerful influence" in the leadership of boys, according to Charles English, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Playground and Recreation Association. Aside from keeping their hair cut and their shoes shined, Mr. English offered a recent session of the Crime Prevention Association the following suggestions for its youth leaders:

Never bawl a boy out before others or use sarcasm. If tempted to do so, take a walk and cool off.

Never ask a boy to do anything you are not willing to do yourself.

Don't heckle a group of boys by finding fault over petty details.

Be a good sport yourself.

Give personal and public recognition for good behavior.

Do all possible to make awkward boys feel at ease.

Do not neglect a cultivation in yourself of spiritual qualities.

Opening Fair on Sunday, President Is Criticized

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — The East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church has criticised President Roosevelt for participating in the opening of the New York World's Fair on Sunday.

A resolution adopted and ordered sent to the White House said:

"The Christian people of the United States feel keenly the invasion of the sacredness of the Sabbath in the opening of the World's Fair . . . and that the President of the United States loaned his influence by his presence."

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New York's Newest Bridge

Wide World

The Bronx-Whitestone Bridge

This new span across the East River from Ferry Point Park in the Bronx to Whitestone in Queens is the fourth largest suspension bridge in the world.

Kibitzers Celebrate Opening Of Bronx-Whitestone Bridge

Kibitzer interest in construction work anywhere inspires a kibitzer to tell how engineers go about the task of building a bridge or a skyscraper. A series of articles, of which this is the fourth, will be published at intervals during erection progress for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kibitzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on, meddlesome spectators; those who give gratuitous advice."

By Kibitzer

NEW YORK, May 1—Kibitzers who watched progress of the new Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, slender span of steel and concrete across the East River from Ferry Point Park in the Bronx to Whitestone in Queens, today can drive from the City direct to the World's Fair grounds over the fourth longest suspension bridge in the world.

Westchester County residents, and visitors from New England, stand to profit most from the shortened route which now makes it unnecessary for visitors from the north to travel through the city to reach Long Island points. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia opened the span to the public at noon Saturday April 29.

Costing approximately $17,785,000, and built under the direction of the Triborough Bridge Authority, there are four traffic lanes, each 30 feet wide running across the white stone main span of 2,300 feet. With the approaches, the total length of the bridge is about three quarters of a mile. It connects the Eastern Boulevard in the Bronx at East 177th Street with landscaped parkways leading to the World's Fair. Tourists can also continue on to the Grand Central parkway.

Among the unusual features of the bridge are the application of a flexible stiffening system in the form of solid plate girders and the design of the towers as rigid frames, without any diagonal cross bracing either above or below the floor. Both features contribute to the graceful appearance and structural simplicity.

Economy of design is further noted in the anchorages and adjacent approach viaducts which are reduced to the minimum of materials required for strength and simplicity.

It is the total absence of extraneous architectural embellishments which contributed in no small degree to the unprecedented speed of construction. As a self-liquidating project it deserves recognition because of the liberal inclusion of approach highways planned not merely as modern traffic arteries, but as parkways forming another link of about five miles in the metropolitan system.

Argentina Sides With Peace: Roosevelt Message Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Without disparaging the value of any other contribution, it can be asserted confidently that, of all favorable South American official reactions to President Roosevelt's message to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, Argentina's was the most encouraging to the supporters of a "continental defense" system. Argentina's immediate and unconditional support of the American initiative also took both Berlin and Rome by surprise.

Argentina has not been criticized in the two totalitarian capitals, however, as it is contrary to their present policy to antagonize South America. German and Italian propaganda agencies prefer to emphasize differences between South and North America. Any evidence of lukewarm support, observers say would have been made the peg for stories of "opposition" to the Roosevelt message. Such tactics have been followed before.

Eyes on Argentina

The efficacy of all Latin-American adherence to the Roosevelt missive depended chiefly on the key Argentine reaction. All eyes were turned on Buenos Aires as soon as the chancelleries were notified of the Roosevelt initiative. This was because Argentina is the only major power which has not seen eye to eye with the United States on international policies with an ideological angle and because recently the two nations have had several economic differences.

Other southern countries—Brazil and Peru, for instance—have a less democratic structure, but, like the rest of the continent, could be relied on to pull their weight in support of any Washington intervention in the cause of peace. The danger of a discordant note from Argentina, especially after Pan-American experiences at Lima, Peru, could not be dismissed.

There is the unanimous weight of public feeling behind the telegram of President Ortiz. Some Argentines assert the message to the European dictators was "surprising" but none doubted its urgent necessity. They believe their President would have supported it just as enthusiastically had there been no "Patagonian Affair" to excite public opinion. A deep and genuine interest in the maintenance of world peace, however, was the main motive of the unstinted national support for the message.

Desire for Peace

This sincere desire for peace was also the keynote of support forthcoming from all South American chief executives, whose replies were written carefully to add to the force of the message, without offending its recipients, by emphasizing their equal interest in its main object.

Apart from the official replies, public opinion has evinced great interest in the suggestion of a general conference "looking toward the most practical manner of opening up avenues of international trade to the end that every nation of the earth may be enabled to buy and sell on equal terms in the world market as well as to possess assurance of obtaining the materials and products of peaceful economic life."

On this point there has been a sectional tendency to express regrets about the past. In Argentina, especially, there are some who argue that present international tension would have been avoided had there been no planned economy, hostile tariffs, and restricted trade. But it is conceded that all sides must assume responsibility and therefore he prepared for sacrifice should there be another chance for peaceful redress along the lines indicated by the foregoing passage in President Roosevelt's Message.

Governor of Georgia Puts Jobs on Merit Basis

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Twice rebuffed by the Legislature in moves for a Civil Service Law, Gov. E. D. Rivers has ordered all the State 6,500 appointive jobs placed under a merit system—basing his step on 13 words of an eight-year-old budget law.

The Governor said he would name Merit Boards in each state department. He explained his Executive Order would be effective only for the duration of his term, about 18 months, but would provide data for possible enactment of a permanent Civil Service Law.

The Governor's action was based on one sentence in the Budget Law of 1931 which says the Director of the Budget, who is the Governor, "may prescribe and direct the use of standards of efficiency for public employees."

Senate Indorses Federal Grants To Purify Rivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—The Federal Government would lend a helping hand in the conservationists' campaign to purify the Nation's rivers and streams under a bill just passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

The measure creates a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service to work out a plan of action in co-operation with the Chief of Engineers of the Army, States, and communities. The bill also gives the consent of Congress to the formation of compacts among states for the purpose of stream purification.

A pollution-control bill was passed by both Houses last session, but was vetoed by President Roosevelt on the ground it did not require the provisions for appropriations to go through the Budget Bureau. According to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, sponsor of the successful measure, this year's bill has been changed to meet the President's objection.

Federal Grants Provided

The present bill provides that cities and municipalities which, through their sewerage systems or otherwise, are emptying into navigable streams or their tributaries unclean matter, shall be eligible for Federal grants-in-aid of one third the total cost to enable them to carry out purification projects. It also makes certain persons or corporations engaged in the manufacture on the banks of streams eligible for loans and grants.

The law is to be administered by a board of five engineer officers of the Public Health Service.

An amendment that would have made purification steps mandatory instead of voluntary, introduced by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, was voted down.

Just "Grew Up"

"Those of us who advocate the voluntary method," Senator Barkley told the Senate, "feel that throughout the country there are probably hundreds of communities, and it may be hundreds of private industries, that did not by design or premeditation set about to pollute the streams. They have not desired to bring about conditions that endanger life and health. It has been one of those things which, like Topsy, just grew up."

Rivers mentioned in Senate debate as having natural beauties and value to the public damaged by industrial or sewerage pollution that has grown beyond local control included the Ohio, Mississippi, Delaware, Schuylkill, Willamette.

U. S. Makes Steady Progress In Curbing Flood Dangers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Progress made by the Federal Government in protection against floods during the past year, with greater resources available in its $386,500,000 flood-control program, is marshaled here by the American Public Works Association.

The Government spent more than $50,000,000 last year under the Flood Control Act of 1938 on reservoirs and other works designed to curb the waters that cause floods, it is recorded by the survey, published in the Public Works Engineers' Year Book.

Local participation ceased under the legislation of last year to be a Federal requirement except on local projects. As a result there was less interstate activity in this field than in previous years, and more activity on the part of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture.

The latter is authorized under the Act to assist in making surveys with a view to co-ordinating flood control with work to prevent erosion and to conserve water. Together, the two departments were granted $10,000,000 for making surveys over a five-year period.

2,434-Mile Survey

Chief of the surveys completed last year was that of the Mississippi River from Head of Passes, La., to Lake Itasca, Minn., a distance of 2,434 miles.

Accomplishments in flood control construction during 1938 are outlined by Abel Wolman of the National Resources Committee in the Year Book as follows:

1. In the Ohio River Basin, two important tributaries were brought under control by the building of reservoirs. Largest of the projects was the $26,000,000 reservoir system in the Muskingum Valley. This includes 14 reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 1,126,400 acre-feet for flood control.

A new step in the Ohio Basin flood control was taken with the making of surveys for a co-ordinated reservoir system for the Upper Ohio Valley and Pittsburgh area, eventually to consist of 14 reservoirs. Farthest along are the Tionesta and Crooked Creek reservoirs in Pennsylvania. Actual construction has been started here. Surveys for five other reservoirs were completed during the year.

New England Program

2. In New England, two river systems received attention. Field surveys and preliminary designs were completed in the Merrimack River Basin for five sites from which a comprehensive reservoir system will be made, in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1936. Specifications for the first reservoir, Franklin Falls, were drawn up, but no construction work was started in this system.

To control waters of the other system, the Connecticut River Basin, levees were raised at Hartford, Conn., and at Springfield and West Springfield, Mass. Specifications were completed for three dams, but work was held up by failure of the States concerned to ratify a needed interstate compact and to agree upon certain other matters, involved in the construction.

3. In Texas and Oklahoma, the Denison Reservoir on the State line was authorized and some preliminary surveys made.

4. In Mississippi, work was begun on the Sardis Dam and reservoir, to control the Little Tallahatchie River. By the middle of last summer, about one third of the $10,400,000 appropriation had been spent.

Arkansas River Basin

5. In the Arkansas River basin, including the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma, a start was made on a program for building four reservoirs authorized in 1936. Surveys, foundation explorations, and engineering studies were made at the four sites, and construction camps set up at two of them in Oklahoma. A fifth project, in this basin, the Conchas Dam and reservoir, was reported 59 per cent completed at the end of the year. Expenditure up to that time was $6,327,230.

6. Farthest west of the flood control projects is that of Los Angeles County, which is cooperating with the Federal Government in controlling the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers and Ballona Creek and tributaries. Floods early in the year damaged the work in the Los Angeles River, but by the end of 1938 restoration of the damaged work was nearly completed with changes in design to prevent a repetition. Several other minor improvements were completed.

In addition to these projects, all under the U. S. Army engineers, were a few non-Federal projects for flood control under PWA. Their total value was $3,618,816.

Gandhi's Victory Expected To Aid Indian Reform Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 2 — Improved prospects for the successful completion of the vast scheme of Indian constitutional reform are expected here to accrue from the resignation of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from the Presidency of the Indian National Congress Party and the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to succeed him.

The choice of the new President is regarded as a major victory for Mohandas K. Gandhi and closes, at least for time being, a serious split in the ranks of the All-India Congress Party. The Bose-Gandhi rift hinged on the attitude towards the question of introducing an "All India Federation" as a means of operating the Central Government. This step was proposed to round out the provincial autonomy section of the constitutional reform scheme which is already in operation.

Both Mr. Bose and Mr. Gandhi are against the Federation as now proposed. The objections are attributed to the fact that under it they could not expect to secure control of the Central Government as they have succeeded in doing in eight out of 11 Provincial Governments where elected administrations already are operating.

Disagree as to Methods

But whereas Mr. Gandhi relies upon comparatively peaceful opposition, including passive disobedience, to get the Federation scheme changed, Mr. Bose would resort to much stronger measures. Mr. Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress Party in opposition to Mr. Gandhi's candidate. But he said he would resign to fight the Federation plan from the outside if the Congress Party made terms with the British.

His resignation now leaves Mr. Gandhi free to carry out the policy which Mr. Bose opposed.

Mr. Gandhi's plan is understood to be based on an attempt to secure sufficient concessions in the direction of increased popular control to enable his Congress Party supporters to stand for office in the Federal Government. The avowed object would then be to try to bring about from inside changes in the method of federation which are now refused by Whitehall as subversive.

Other Opposing Elements

The Congress Party, mainly is Gandhi organization, which is the political spokesman for the Hindus, is only one of the bodies which the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow must make terms with in order to carry out his own intention of introducing the Federation plan before April, 1941.

The other two bodies are the Moslem Community and the Indian princely States. Here many difficulties remain. The Moslems have been so alarmed by the successes of the Congress Party in dominating Provincial Legislatures that they look increasingly to the world of Islam outside of India to save them from being reduced to impotence in their own country.

The princes have been similarly upset by Mr. Gandhi's agitation in favor of election, instead of domination as the basis for State delegates when the Federation scheme starts. The princes see danger that Federation based on the electoral principle might enable the Congress Party to abolish princely privileges.

Nevertheless, so influential is the Congress Party and so strong are nationalist sympathies among all politically conscious Indians—Moslems and Hindus not only in the British provinces but also in princely States—that democratic ideals for which the Congress Party stands are in ascendant, especially as it is considered that popular control in the Provinces has so far proved remarkably successful. Now the moderates control the Congress Party and therefore the opportunity for further democratic advance has come.

Poland to Resist Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Reichsführer Hitler's demands on Poland, voiced in his address before the Reichstag on Friday, will be firmly resisted, according to Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador in Washington.

"We have been willing to give in at times when those who negotiated with us were willing to do likewise, but Poland will never submit to pressure," Count Potocki said here last night, adding that his statement had been approved by his Government.

"Poland will not be intimidated by unilateral actions," he said. "She will willingly negotiate any matter which does not affect her sovereign rights or the integrity of her frontiers as 'free with the free and equal with the equal.'"

The Polish Ambassador denied that Chancellor Hitler had offered Poland a 25-year guarantee of its borders and the independence of Slovakia in return for concessions in the Polish Corridor and the Free City of Danzig.

"Because of the state of affairs," he continued, "Poland at the present moment is not only unwilling to yield to the demands on her rights in Danzig, but will very shortly state her counter-demands in order to safeguard her rights in the Free City," he said. "These counter demands will be stated by the Foreign Minister, Josef Beck, before Parliament on Friday, May 5."

Count Potocki mentioned Poland's alliances with Great Britain, France, and Rumania as further guarantees of its safety, but said that Poland had for years been counting only on its own strength and was "never lulled into a feeling of false security."

Poland does not expect any thrusts by an unfriendly power or believe that war is imminent, Count Potocki said.

Antoni Roman, Polish Minister of Commerce, will arrive here tomorrow to open the Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, he recalled, adding that "nations who expect war do not send their Cabinet Ministers to open expositions."

Big Appropriation Bill Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has approved and sent to the White House a $1,700,615,000 appropriation bill carrying funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The measure contains a provision restricting the right of government departments and agencies to send printed matter through the mails postage free to documents authorized by law and for which individuals make specific requests.

Laws for United Methodism: A Permanent Pension System

By the Rev. Ralph Stoody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2—The 900 Methodist lawmakers who began their sixth legislative day this morning in their process of establishing a new denomination out of three uniting branches of Methodism are still doing most of their constructive work in long sessions of the nine standing committees among which the various proposals for the necessary reorganization have been apportioned.

One troublesome problem settled by the Uniting Conference today was the decision to hold the first quadrennial General Conference of the United Church in 1940, in order to facilitate the settlement of many complex problems which it is obvious cannot be completed in this session. Objections to this early date were raised on the grounds of the cost to the local churches who must be asked again to meet their share of expense. Others feared its coincidence with the 1940 political conventions might arouse partisan feeling. The majority, however, felt that completion of union should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Union Pension Plan

First step in ironing out complexities of unified control previously administered by the three branches was accomplished by enactment into law of the united Church a plan of control of funds now held by the three denominations for the benefit of their retired ministers. A new board of pensions is provided which becomes the legal successor of the three preceding boards. In order to provide for the legal continuance of the previous boards this new board is to be incorporated in Illinois, Missouri, and Maryland, to hold the endowments, respectively, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Methodist Protestant Church.

A motion for a committee on social ideals was referred to the standing committee on Membership and Temporal Economy, in line with the desire of the uniting conference to avoid numerous special committees and to adhere to simple machinery. Inasmuch as the famous social creed of the churches originated in a Methodist General Conference it is considered unlikely that the conference will adjourn without expressing its policy on social action.

A Temperance Board?

Sufficient support in committee seems to guarantee that the new church will have a Board of Temperance about which there has been some question.

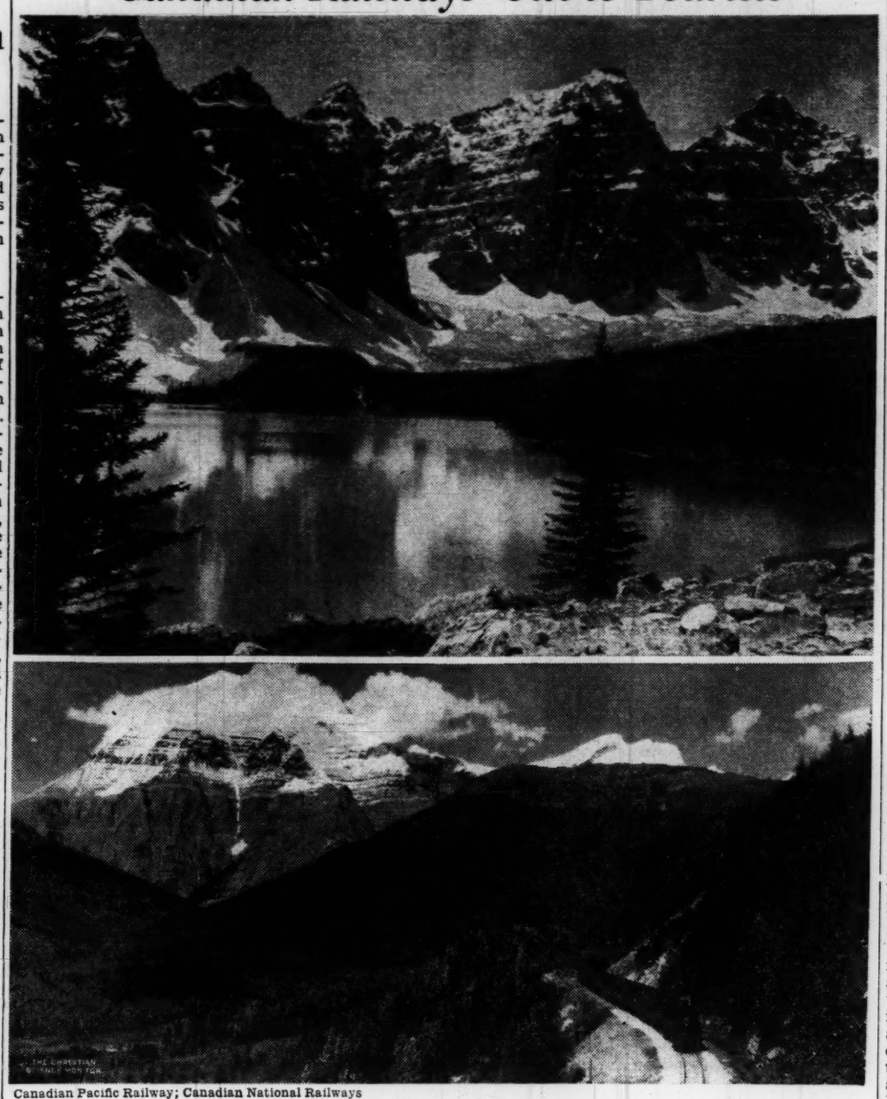
Speaking at a devotional period Bishop W. C. Martin, who supervises the work of the Southern Church in California, said in urging upon the Church the necessity of spreading the spirit of love and good will: "When a nation builds on blood, intolerance, and violence, it will inevitably be torn down by these same forces."

World-Wide Work

Ecumenical Methodism was explained in a program at which Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Christian Unity and member of the Executive Committee continuing the Oxford and Edinburgh Conferences, was Chairman. Bishop Frederick D. Leete of Deland, Fla., the President of the western section of the Ecumenical Methodist Council, representative of all Methodist bodies in the Americas and the Orient, stated that the purposes of the movement are to universalize and fraternalize Methodism everywhere by correspondence, visitation, and world meeting. The next decennial Methodist Ecumenical is scheduled for September, 1941, at Oxford, England, with a pilgrimage to Bristol and other scenes connected with the early history of the Wesleyan movement. A further function of Ecumenical Methodist activities said the Bishop is to encourage and report the Methodist mission and its achievements, extending its mutual evangelistic and reformatory movements and to advance the total Christian program."

Attributing the success of the United Church of Canada to elements which history and experience have provided its people Dr. Gordon A. Sisco, secretary, said: "Church union in Canada has been a continuous and progressive policy over a long period of years. It has been associated with the conviction that differences which separated parent bodies in the old land do not of necessity apply to the facts and problems of the New World. The United Church of Canada is a North American achievement brought about by a people who have learned to defy such barriers as geography, economic difficulties, differences between French and English, Catholic and Protestant, in order that a nation might come into being to fulfill its destiny and mission." The speaker believed that since the story of Canada has been a story of conciliation, that its Christian citizens in the union of three churches with separate standards and traditions were able to come together having been schooled in the give and take of its national life.

Canadian Railways' Gift to Tourists



Canadian Pacific Railway; Canadian National Railways

Scenes in the Canadian Rockies

Upper—Moraine Lake in the Valley of the Ten Peaks near Lake Louise, Alta. Lower—The Continental Limited winding its way through the Canadian Rockies, Mt. Robson in background.

Grandeur of Canadian Rockies Calls Tourists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Since early last month inquiries regarding tours to both of the World Fairs have been pouring in to my desk. In the majority of instances these inquiries request that part of their route include the Canadian Rockies.

Fortunately, such an itinerary is quite easily arranged. Both of Canada's transcontinental railroads—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—are co-operating with the American railroads in offering a flat round-trip fare to the two big Expositions.

For as little as $145 an American traveler may go from Boston to Vancouver—through the Canadian Rockies—to San Francisco and return through the American Rockies to the starting point. Additional, of course, is your Pullman fare which, according to an announcement in these columns a fortnight ago, will also be at a flat rate of $45.

No matter what road you elect to travel through the Canadian Rockies you'll find them first class. Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National cut the heart of the Rockies. The Canadian National runs north of the Canadian Pacific and will bring you, after three nights out from Montreal, to Jasper National Park, one of the most scenic spots in the North American Continent.

♦ ♦ ♦

And what of Lake Louise? There's another place of beauty and contrasts that even Switzerland finds hard to equal. Canadian Pacific also sees to it that you arrive at this lovely resort in three nights out from Montreal.

If you want to take in both Lake Louise and Jasper Park on your way to one or the other of the Fairs, then your railroad agent can arrange that too.

At Lake Louise the C. P. R. maintains Chateau Lake Louise—a magnificent hotel which borders the glacier fed lake. Rates are reasonable here and there is always some kind of high-class entertainment available for visitors. Jasper Park Lodge, owned and operated by the Canadian National, offers all the modern conveniences of a big city hotel. Likewise rates are within easy range of the average pocketbook.

Stopovers are granted in order that you may avail yourself of the many sidetrips into the heart of the mountain regions. At Jasper Park one may motor to the famous Columbia Icefield, while at Lake Louise there are daily trips to Banff and to surrounding scenic regions.

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Both Canadian railroads run daily trains to the coast. The Dominion, all-reservation train of the C. P. R. leaves Windsor Station, Montreal, at 7:50 p.m., while the Continental, also an all-reservation train, makes its departure from Bonaventure Station, Montreal, at 8:00 p.m.

These crack trains of the Canadian lines carry all of the latest railroad equipment. Cars are all air-conditioned. A comfortable lounge car with observation platform is attached. Going through the Rockies a special open-observation car is put on enabling the traveler to obtain an unobstructed view of the mountains.

Persons desiring to travel entirely through Canada to and from the Fairs—other than the short trip to San Francisco from Seattle or from Toronto to New York—may add variety to their route by going one way by C. P. R. and returning by C. N. R. The Canadian roads are working closely with one another this year in order that such trips may be arranged by travelers.

Vacationists who have the time are including the Alaskan trip in their itineraries. Both the C. N. R. anad C. P. R. operate steamship cruises to Alaska. Some are nine days duration while others last only five days.

Offices of both lines report brisk bookings long before the season gets under way.

Taxi Monopoly Clause Eliminated in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta City Council has revised the taxi-cab ordinance, eliminating the monopoly clause, and allowing a slight increase in taxi rates.

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WHO SAID COWS CAN'T FLY?

WE'RE doing some pretty high flying these days. If you don't believe us, ask the hostess in any United Air Lines Mainliner next time she serves you lunch 'way up above the clouds. She'll tell you that your glass of milk or the cream for your coffee is none other than Borden's. May we call this the "highest" kind of endorsement? It makes us feel just a bit proud to be selected for service by one of the country's leading airlines. But no prouder than to be selected to serve you and your family on good old terra firma. May we soon? Borden's Farm Products.

Reduced Fare Trips to Fair Announced by New Haven

Tour-a-bouts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Special consideration is being given to New Englanders who plan to visit the New York World's Fair this year by the New Haven Railroad which announces a number of reduced fare trips from Boston to New York.

One-day World's Fair specials, 30-day round trips, and seven-day Group Travel trips are among the fare highlights which the New Haven road is offering New Englanders. In addition to the one-day specials over Sundays there will be one-day special each Wednesday, and a holiday special on Tuesday, May 30. Special reduced fares have been made for groups of 30 or more persons traveling together. These groups may leave Boston on any regular train having coaches, and return on any coach train.

Regular one-way fare in luxury streamlined air-conditioned coaches has been set at $5.73 while for a 30-day round-trip ticket the rate is $10.35. For groups of 30, the ticket cost is $6.90 and allows for a seven-day stopover. Attractive low-cost, all-expense trips to the Fair are another feature. The complete tour may be had for $19.65.

For travelers west of New York desiring to tour New England the New Haven road is offering independent as well as all-expense Pilgrim Tours from two to 14 days. The two-day tour is listed at $19.25 and takes the tourist to historic Plymouth on air-conditioned trains. All means and hotel accommodations are included.

♦ ♦ ♦

Artists' drawings for the American President Lines' six new type C-3 Around-the-World steamships now being built by order of the United States Maritime Commission are in the hands of line officials. The new vessels will be combination passenger and freight carriers, affording accommodations for between 80 and 100 passengers. All six of the steamships are to be placed in service from New York City and Boston and the first of them should be available within 12 to 18 months, according to Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the line.

The Holland-America Line's winter cruise program was the most successful in the company's history, according to N. G. Van Velzen, New England Passenger Agent at Boston.

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During this month four "Lady" liners of the Canadian National Steamships will call at the port of Boston. The Lady Drake and Lady Nelson will sail from Boston for Bermuda, St. Kitts, Novis, Trinidad, and British Guiana on May 6 and 20, respectively, while the Lady Nelson arrives in Boston from the West Indies May 8 and the Lady Hawkins is due from the same ports on May 22.

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For the first time in its long history of giving suitable names to Pullman cars the Pullman Company announces that the public has been invited to try its hand at naming new cars. The Pullman Company has inaugurated a nation-wide car-naming contest, with 50 free round-trip tickets to either Fair to be awarded for the best names submitted. The contest closes June 15. Entry blanks may be secured from the Pullman office in Chicago, or at any of the 21,000 ticket agents throughout the United States and Canada.

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The new Mauretania will sail from New York July 29 on an excursion to Ireland, with Joseph L. White as conductor. Other conducted excursions to Ireland will include the following: The Georgic, June 10; Scythia, June 23; Samaria, July 14.

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Last Sunday brought some outstanding schedule changes on the Seaboard Railway. The 6,000-horsepower diesel-electric locomotives, the most powerful in the world, are to be used on the Southern States Special; the Silver Meteor, the line's speed streamliner, will run faster than ever before, and the Cotton States Special will make the New York-Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., run two hours faster than last year.

♦ ♦ ♦

West Michigan's early entertainment program is under way with the Blossom Festival at the Twin Cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Tulip Time at Holland and the Blessing of the Blossoms at Traverse City holding the spotlight.

L. F. M.

Negro Pensions in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More Negroes receive old-age assistance under the public welfare program than whites in South Carolina, according to a check of the records in the office of the Comptroller General.

Rumania Permits Reopening Of Free Protestant Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Orders have now been issued which allow Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists and other free Protestant denominations in Rumania to open their churches, which were closed under an administrative decree last December.

The leaders of these churches have become decidedly hopeful and they believe that the persecution to which they have been subjected during the last year will largely cease. Although these evangelical movements have long been vigorously opposed by the State Church and in many Provinces have been subjected to police restriction, they were allowed a good deal of freedom until the middle of last December.

At that time as a result of a ministerial decision which imposed conditions that could not be fulfilled, the Baptist churches were forced to close. Even funerals could not be conducted, and deceased Baptists were buried without religious rites. Some Baptists were arrested and many punished with fines.

Seventh Day Adventists were subjected to similar restrictions, and most of their provincial churches were shut by the police. But in Bucharest they have continued to hold services as usual. This was not in defiance of the law, but with the tacit consent of the Bucharest police. It is believed that these extremely repressive measures were due to the late Prime Minister Miron Cristea, who was head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, and to the former Minister of Cults, who was also a priest.

This persecution of evangelicals, however, aroused much indignation in America and England and caused a whole wave of Christian protest, so the Rumanian Government found itself in a rather undesirable position. Furthermore, it is plain to every investigator that most of the Baptists and Adventists are loyal citizens and especially fitted to further the present official policy of effecting a "Rumanian rebirth." Their members are humble persons, but are greatly appreciated for their honesty and faithfulness. Consequently, the Government seems to have decided to stop this persecution of evangelicals.

Appointment of Armand Calinescu as Prime Minister and arrival on the scene of a new Minister of Cults afforded a good opportunity. Other important changes in the Ministry of Cults have taken place and the evangelical leaders here are convinced that their churches will very soon be placed on a much more stable basis. The State Church is still vigorously opposed to them, but it is hoped that this opposition will no longer find expression in police measures.

Of All Things . . . !

Fair Exchange?

CHICAGO (AP)—Albert Winter and Albert Dillon were strangers.

They ate dinner at separate tables in the same restaurant. Mr. Winter left first, got into a parked sedan, drove home and went to bed.

Mr. Dillon also got into a parked sedan, started for home, but detoured to Police Headquarters.

"It's the same make, same model, same year, same color and my keys fit it, but it's not my car," he reported.

Police traced the license to Mr. Winter, who came down to headquarters. The men exchanged cars.

Restrictions on Bikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOLALLA, Ore.—If any residents of this town have any desires to ride a bicycle like Grandpa used to ride they will have to change their minds or change their town. City council, presumably alarmed at the numerous fads sweeping the country, took steps to prevent any high-wheel bike riding in Molalla.

An ordinance was accepted which provided that no bicycles with frames more than 3½ feet from the street could be used on the streets of the city. To make the ordinance a bit more binding it also prohibited trick riding in the streets and required riding permits, ownership certificates and lights for night riding. No reference was made to tricycles.

Worth of Ink Figured

OTTAWA (CP)—The conscience of a man who has been using ink at public expense has finally caught up with him. Postmaster General McLarty received the following letter forwarded by the Postmaster at Winnipeg:

"Enclosed please find 10 cents. My conscience is bothering me, as I have been filling my fountain pen for 20 years from the inkwells in your post office. I think the 10 cents should about cover the cost, as the ink is not of a very good quality anyway."

The letter was signed, "an honest Scot."

A Floating Farm

BARLOW, Ky. (AP)—Perry Bray, Ballard County farmer, whose lowland acres have been flooded by the Ohio since Feb. 1, is beating "Old Man River."

Mr. Bray lives in a one-room house on a raft. Attached is another raft covered with soil and filled with seeds of radishes, lettuce, and mustard. The crop is doing well.

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

THE FINEST PACKARDS EVER BUILT—The cars so greatly reduced are the same spirited, mechanically great 1939 Packards that have delighted every "man who owns one." Never in 40 years has Packard received such a torrent of enthusiastic letters from new owners.

A lot more car for your money!

Rumors: Japan to Give Reich Tsingtao

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Germany's already ambiguous position in China has been rendered still more interesting by rumors that Japan, through its present forcible occupation of Tsingtao, might restore to Germany this Shantung port whose red roofs and European architecture so colorfully indicate the German part in building up a city unique in Asia.

Despite the fact that Germany and Japan are companions in the anti-Comintern pact, and pursuing in their respective spheres policies at least comparable if not directly identical, there has thus far been a preservation of friendly relations between Germany and Nationalist China which even Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's withdrawal of the German advisors to China did not completely spoil. As to Germans in China, they must remain silent, but they are thoroughly friendly toward the Chinese, with whom they desire to preserve all possible trade relations, and the Chinese for the most part regard them as an estimable lot who are of necessity mute victims of international policies they cannot wholly approve.

Germans Bow to China

But if Germany were to accept Tsingtao from the hands of an invader who has not even declared a formal state of war, Nationalist China would have to come out flatly against Germany as a sharer in piratical operations by Japan. There has as yet been no sign of any such intention on the part of the Germans, who on the contrary have gone to some effort (in a quiet way) to preserve friendly contact with the Nationalist capitals successively at Nanking, Hankow, and now Chungking.

Tsingtao (literally "Green Island") is named from a small nearby island known to foreigners as Arcona. It was occupied by Germany on Nov. 4, 1897, and on March 6, 1898, it was leased to Germany for 99 years. On Nov. 7, 1914, however, the Germans lost the port by capitulation to the besieging forces of Japan and Great Britain, after it had been used as a base for Germany's marauding operations against British commerce.

Japan's occupance was cut short by the Washington Conference which resulted in returning the place to China. The Chinese were expected by the pessimistic to ruin all the good work done by the "outside barbarians," but instead they provided a pleasant surprise in the way of honest, efficient administration which actually afforded much constructive enterprise until Japan took over as result of the current hostilities.

The total area of the original German leased territory, established after Admiral Diederichs' surprise landing as retaliation for the murder of two German priests in Shantung in 1897, was 193 square miles. This included both sides of the entrance to the Kiaochow Bay, the shores of the bay, a large piece of territory east of the bay, and many islands of the neighborhood. In addition there was a large sphere of influence consisting of a zone 30 miles wide around the district, within which China could act only with German consent.

China Remembers Long

Obviously, Tsingtao is a tempting sort of plum which the Germans would like to have back. It is not generally believed, however, that either Germany or anyone else is as yet prepared to concede that Japan has won a final and clear-cut victory in China—and when the question of going flatly into the bad books of the Chinese is under consideration, most nations with a long experience of the Far East remember that China has a long memory and a habit of losing all battles but the last.

Thus far through the hostilities (since the time that the Chinese burnt and blew up Japanese mill enterprises at Tsingtao worth $10,000,000) Tsingtao has been more or less quiet, but a center of Japanese experiments in freezing out the foreigner through such expedients as exchange control, banking and export restrictions, and denial of wharfage facilities. Recently this latter point was modified by allowing non-Japanese ships to resume use of the outer harbor, as it was stated that the phase of military necessity was past.

By a Staff Artist

Port Tsingtao, China

Germany once held the shaded portion of the area shown in the semicircle in upper map, but lost it to Japan in 1914. The area subsequently was restored to China. The circle in the lower map shows the position of Tsingtao.

Drive for United China

CHUNGKING, China, May 2 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek last night pressed a button to light giant torches signalizing the start of a lantern parade marking the opening of a new united China drive.

Tens of thousands of marchers paraded through the streets of this war-time capital celebrating inauguration of monthly mass meetings seeking to promote a national spiritual mobilization.

The General's new movement was designed to enlist support of all Chinese for the placing of State military necessity and victory above all other national and personal considerations.

Persons participating in the movement take an oath swearing to support the Government and pledging unflinching loyalty and obedience to Chiang.

Making the Unusual Usual

Boys Learn to Cook

© Fox

Girls Learn to Tinker

The boys are taking a cookery lesson at the Ecclesfield Grammar School in Yorkshire. The girls are learning to read a gas meter in a class at the Clevedon Senior School in Somerset.

Small States and Neutrality

OSLO, Norway, May 2 (AP)—Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, declared today that "small States have been forced to return to their old policy of neutrality" and that Norway should arm itself sufficiently to insure neutrality.

"Small States are no longer able to take part in sanctions (penalties) against peace-breakers," Dr. Koht said in a speech at Hamar.

"We cannot bring any effective help to other States, but we will have a defense which enables us to protect our neutrality. We hope thus to keep out of war."

Danes Strive for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Urging the need for a calm mental attitude at the present time, Thorwald Stauning, Danish Premier, declared on his return from a visit to Paris that Denmark's independence is in no way threatened.

"From the various conversations which I had in Paris," Mr. Stauning said, "I found that in both France and England there is an eagerness to secure peace. We, here in Denmark, must endeavor to support a calm attitude everywhere." There are, in the meantime, many rumors which arouse unrest—even here in our country. Naturally, we are interested in world events . . . but I impress upon you wherever possible, to be cautious about spreading rumors that are likely to provoke the feelings of others.

"There has not been any indication that could disturb the peace of our country," he added, "and we have no grounds for believing that any power will meddle with Denmark's position, or in any other way draw our country into difficulties."

Mr. Stauning continued, "I feel convinced that Denmark, and indeed, the whole of the north views the outside world with confidence, and this confidence is strengthened by the unassailable demeanor of the Danish people. All know that there is good will in the north, and that we desire to co-operate to secure peace."

Girls Study Mechanical Arts While Boys Do Kitchen Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Can it be that the day is approaching when Messrs. Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson—those hypothetical average Englishmen—will stay at home and tend house while their wives hurry off of a morning to their jobs as electricians or motor mechanics or even gas inspectors?

For already the day has arrived in many homes when Masters Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson try their hands at helping Mother in the kitchen while their young sisters set about mending broken fuses and tinkering with the radio.

This comes as a result of a minor revolution in education which is occurring at several schools in England, the basis of which is the theory that there is no reason why the mysteries of mechanical contrivances should remain mysteries for girls and not for boys, any more than there is any reason why cakemaking should be a purely feminine art.

Developed From Hobbies

Two such schools which have broken into the news recently on account of the success of experiments on these lines are Clevedon Senior School in Somerset, and Ecclesfield Grammar School in Yorkshire.

Some while ago Mr. A. C. Harrison, headmaster of Ecclesfield Grammar School, instituted a Hobbies Club. Part of the Hobbies Club was a cookery class. Naturally—or unnaturally, Mr. Harrison says—the class was at first composed of girls. But soon boys began to take an interest in this cooking business, and now quite half the number in this section are boys.

The boys enjoy cooking just as much as the girls, Mr. Harrison says. And he adds that there is nothing whatever to choose between the cooking of either.

At Clevedon the cookery classes have had the same experience. Boys can be taught to be just as good cooks as girls, declares Mr. C. H. Croft, headmaster. And Mr. Croft goes further and remarks that girls can make just as good mechanics as boys.

Mr. Croft believes that boys and girls should be taught the same subjects. As a result, not merely are there cookery classes for girls but there are also special classes at which the girls learn all about electricity and how to read gas and electric meters.

Social Value Proved

The social value of these experiments can easily be appreciated. For what household has not been caught off its guard by the blowing of a fuse when Junior happens to have gone to the movies? And what man has not experienced at least once the puzzling problem presented by being left at home alone to cook his own dinner? In this case, as a rule, once is enough, and the man takes good care that it doesn't happen again.

But education marches on, and such difficulties are being smoothed out. Making for a happier world, where no bachelor will ever again have to subsist on an unending diet of scrambled eggs because, however he perseveres, he can never quite achieve an omelette, and no lady will ever have to miss her favorite singer because terminal four has become detached from the reaction coil. Or whatever it is. The writer wouldn't know—he's only a modern young man. But you should see him cook!

Get Acquainted, Advice to G. O. P.

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested to 350 women at the Women's National Republican Club May 1 that the Party would do well to take a tip from Tammany Hall's methods of getting acquainted with the voters.

For Republican success, Mr. Hamilton said, Ward Committeemen are needed who function not merely during political campaigns but every day of the year in the 78,000 precincts in the country.

"We haven't learned yet, although some of the Democratic organizations have, that political success does not come from issues, but from personal contacts with men and women," he said. "Your precinct captain must know his people. Tammany Hall knows people by their first name. I don't think the corruption of Tammany at the polls, if there is any such, has one-tenth of the influence that friendship has had."

Congress Said to Oppose War Power for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — "Any concentration of war powers in the hands of the President would be defeated by Congress," declared United States Representative Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, at a recent Shrine Club meeting here.

"The President has been trying to get power to name aggressor nations," said Mr. Fish, "but there are sufficient Democrats in Congress who will refuse to allow this to happen."

'The Yearling,' Prize Novel, Tells of 'Cracker' Schoolboy

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, who abandoned a 10-year career in journalism in 1928 to take up fiction writing, has won the $1,000 Pulitzer prize award for the novel with her best-seller, "The Yearling."

In announcing the annual Pulitzer awards in literature and journalism yesterday, the trustees of Columbia University presented the $1,000 drama award for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

It was the second time the prize went to Robert Emmet Sherwood, veteran American playwright, whose "Idiot's Delight," an anti-war drama, won in 1936. Plays by Eugene O'Neill have won three times and those by George S. Kaufman twice.

Story of Cracker Youth

Miss Rawlings' book, a simple chronicle of a year in the life of a 12-year-old boy, is the third novel dealing with Florida "Crackers" she has written since moving 11 years ago to an orange grove at Cross Creek, Hawthorn, Fla. Her earlier novels were "South Moon Under," published in 1933—the same year she won the O. Henry short story award with "Gal Young Un"—and "Golden Apples" in 1935.

"The Yearling" was published in April, 1938, and still holds tenth place on the publishers' weekly best seller list, after holding first place most of the time up to Christmas. It is the story of a "Cracker" boy in the isolated interior of the State and the life he builds for himself there out of materials which would not even sustain the interest of the average city dweller.

Other literary awards:

The $1,000 history prize—to Prof. Frank Luther Mott, director of the University of Iowa's School of Journalism, for his monumental "A History of American Magazines."

Miami Daily News Wins

The $1,000 biography prize—to Carl Van Doren, author, teacher, and literary critic, for his nonfiction best seller, "Benjamin Franklin."

The $1,000 poetry prize—to John Gould Fletcher, Arkansas imagist poet, for his "Selected Poems."

To the Miami (Fla.) Daily News went journalism's highest accolade—the $500 Pulitzer gold medal for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper" during 1938. The medal was awarded for a campaign which led to a successful recall movement against Miami's City Commissioners.

The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican-American was given honorable mention for its "exposure of municipal graft."

Other Pulitzer journalism awards:

The $500 cash award for "distinguished service as a foreign correspondent—to Louis P. Lochner, for 11 years chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, for his dispatches on the Nazi drive for world power.

The $500 cash award for "distinguished editorial writing" to R. G. Callvert of the Portland Oregonian, for his editorial "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The $1,000 cash award for "a distinguished example of a reporter's work"—to Thomas L. Stokes of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, for his series of articles linking the WPA to politics in the Kentucky Senatorial campaign.

The $500 cash award for "a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work"—to Charles Werner of the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City. His prize-winning cartoon, titled "Nomination for 1938," pictured a tomb labeled Czecho-Slovakia and before it a scroll with the words "Nobel Peace Prize."

McDonald to Head Allen's Musicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Harl McDonald, noted American composer and Director of Music at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra to succeed Alfred Reginald Allen, whose resignation becomes effective June 1.

Selection of the colorful young musician, ex-pugilist, college professor and electrical engineer, was revealed this week, following his unanimous choice by the orchestra's directors.

Terming the Orchestra's 10,000 regular concert-goers here a "pitifully small" percentage of Philadelphia's music-loving population, Mr. McDonald contended that the organization "has not been properly presented." He rated it among the three greatest orchestras, naming the New York Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony as the other two.

The new manager rates the three greatest conductors in the following order: Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini and Serge Koussevitsky. Among the younger conductors, he said, Eugene Ormandy was most promising.

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ONE COUNTRY...OR 48?

GOVERNOR STARK, of Missouri, recently warned the National Conference on Interstate Barriers that localized tariff walls were making 48 separate "Balkan Kingdoms" of the United States. And, in support, Dr. Oppenheim pointed out that it costs $1100 in registration fees to drive a 5-ton truck from Alabama to South Carolina, only two states away!

SCRAMBLED RESTRICTIONS

This is a serious situation, and tariff walls are only one phase of it. There are 9 different state laws restricting the length of a truck-trailer unit, 21 governing axle loads, 21 restricting gross weights! At every session of our state legislatures, literally thousands of restrictive proposals are introduced!

Obviously, such a wide assortment of equipment laws cannot have the public welfare as their foundation. These scrambled restrictions are plainly the results of attempts by railroad interests to put over-the-highway freight hauling out of existence—not by public-serving *competition* but by railroad-serving *legislation*.

It is a case of attempting to adjust the public to the needs of the railroads, *by law*, instead of adjusting the railroads to the needs of society!

PENALIZING THE PUBLIC

The public pays. No longer can engineering genius be directed toward designing equipment that will serve the public at lowest cost. Engineers today must divert their skill to the task of designing trucks and trailers that will do the *best possible job* under the throttling restrictions set by law. It is like asking them to design a fully efficient machine in spite of equipping it with a governor which will cut its productive capacity in half.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing for the American people if their youthful Trucking Industry were allowed to serve them to the full measure of its inherent ability? Wouldn't it be a major step forward in America's progress if a uniform set of highway restrictions were adopted by *all* states? Yet, quoting the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Up to the present time the railroad group has successfully blocked approval of such a resolution."

Certainly a set of laws based not upon consideration of any one transportation agency but strictly upon the question, "What will best serve the public's interest?" is little enough to ask of our national and state legislators. Why not tell them that's what you want?

"When producers within a state are brought to realize the losses they may suffer from laws of their own state that restrict truck size and weight, they may be expected to put up formidable opposition to such legislation."—U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

MOTOR TRUCKS...

PAID TAXES at the rate of 47.6% of truck valuation in 1937 as compared with the railroads' tax rate on property valuation of 1.43%.

PAID 27% of the motor vehicle taxes in 1937—yet comprised only 14% of all registrations.

PAID $417,510,000 in taxes in 1937 (not including income, payroll, property taxes.) Total Class I railroad taxes (including employees retirement funds and social security) were $328,240,524.

CARRY ONLY 5% of the nation's intercity freight—the railroads carry 66%. Trucks are not the cause of the railroads' plight.

GIVE WORK to 3,100,000 drivers alone—the railroads' total payroll covers only about 1,000,000 people.

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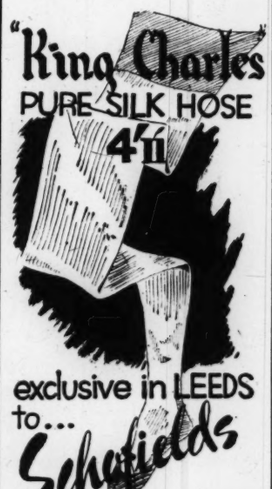

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SCHOOL Information

FOR READERS OF THE MONITOR

You can obtain information about reliable schools by consulting the advertisements published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Swiss Atom-Splitter at Work Shown at Zurich Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—One of the most remarkable exhibits at the Swiss National Exhibition is an atom-splitter, shown under working conditions, which has been designed by Alfred Imhof and constructed in the short period of a few months by Messrs. Micafil A. G.

This apparatus, which has been named the "Tensator," is based on the electrodynamic principle and produces a voltage of 3,000,000. This drives the ions and electrons at high speed in a 6-meter vacuum tube. The tube is entirely oil-immersed. For the first time it has been made possible to permit the operation of the above voltage on individual electrodes of the tube in entirely equal parts.

Ten insulated high-voltage transformers are fed by an equal number of separately driven synchronous generators. The 20 steps of a column-shaped capacitor, having a length of six meters, and earthed on one side, are each loaded to a maximum of 150 K. V., through mechanical rectifiers, operating in compressed gas. A total of 3,000,000 volts is thereby produced.

Enclosed in Iron Case

The vacuum tube is connected, at equal intervals, to voltage taps on the capacitor. The generators, operating in compressed gas, are coupled to each other and to the driving motor by insulated shafts. The transformers, placed round the alternators in a circle, are oil-immersed. The apparatus is so constructed that all parts can be removed without dismantling it.

The top, consisting of a spherical electrode, houses the head of the vacuum tube and the apparatus for the production of the ions or electrons, and has a diameter of 1.5 meters.

The apparatus is totally enclosed in an earthed, pear-shaped iron case. The distance of the earthed metal enclosure from live parts depends on the voltages produced at various heights. The entire enclosing-case is filled with oil.

Although the dimensions are as small as possible, the total height of the "Tensator" is 10 meters and its maximum diameter is 3.2 meters.

Built for High Outputs

Several large atom-splitters are used in the United States, which are based on the entirely different electrostatic principle. These differ from the apparatus detailed above from every aspect. By the use of electrodynamic generators, the "Tensator" is easily constructed for high outputs. The apparatus to be exhibited operated with a tube-current of up to two milliamperes. With slightly larger dimensions it would, however, be possible to increase the current to ten milliamperes.

The efficiency is entirely independent of the humidity of the atmosphere. While, for electrostatic apparatus, the voltage decreases rapidly and is inversely proportionate to the increase of the load, the voltage characteristics of the new apparatus are only slightly decreasing.

The "Tensator" will probably play an important part in atom research, the synthetic production of radio-active bodies and the production of highly penetrating X-rays.

Queenslanders Form 'Templar Circles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The establishment of "Templar Circles" in outback country districts of Queensland where there are insufficient members to form lodges, was decided on at the annual session of the Queensland Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

The Grand Chief Counsel, W. H. Jack, said that in many far country districts residents wished to form lodges, but were unable to muster the necessary 12 members. In such cases, upon application by at least four persons, a "Templar Circle" could be established. An official charter would be issued to these "circles," which would form the nucleus of future lodges. By this means it was hoped that the gospel of temperance would be spread to all parts of the State.

Rumania Firm

By a Staff Artist

Armand Calinescu
Premier of Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 2 (AP)—Premier Armand Calinescu declared yesterday that Rumania intended to "oppose vigorously" any territorial revisionist claims made upon it by other countries.

"This not only is the policy of the Government but the wish and will of the entire Rumanian people," Premier Calinescu said in an address to a gathering of workers' representatives.

His statement was considered to be the official reply to recent reports in the press abroad that Bulgaria's claims against Rumania were being considered.

Sydney Rejects Low German Bid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Sydney County Council, which operates the huge metropolitan electricity undertaking, recently rejected a German tender for cable, although the tender was £7,000 lower than the lowest British tender. Considerable orders had been given by the Council previously for German equipment, machinery, and material.

Two German and 21 British tenders were received for the supply of 33,000-volt cable estimated to cost £27,000. The German prices were £23,217 and £23,822. The British tenders ranged from £30,501 to £35,027. In his original report, the Council's general manager recommended acceptance of the higher German tender. While the Council was considering the matter in committee, the general manager altered his recommendation to the lowest British tender, the German swallowing of Czecho-Slovakia having occurred in the interval. His reason was that the international situation might delay delivery of the German cable. His altered recommendation was adopted unanimously by the Council.

Canadian-American Peace Move Urged By King's Chaplain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Pacifist movements should swing away from the bare renunciation of war, and throw their energies into a policy of reconciliation, according to the Rev. Canon Charles E. Raven, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to King George VI.

Persons should think in terms of human beings rather than in terms of flags or nations, and should ask themselves if their religious concepts justified participation in a modern war, "a reversion to methods of progress which since the beginning of the Christian era have become an anachronism," he said in a recent speech here.

Canon Raven made a strong appeal to Canada and the United States to initiate a movement which would bring a return of peaceful conditions in Europe. One of the first necessary steps would be the calling of an economic conference, which if even only attended by a few nations would mark a step in the right direction. The world is ripe for a new age of mutual understanding and for an almost world-wide co-operative civilization, he continued.

It is impossible to reconcile the teachings of Christianity with modern warfare, he said, and urged the adoption of a pacifist attitude in keeping with the present fundamental convictions of life and faith.

Six Go on Trial In Free Press Case

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — Six persons, charged with conspiracy to interfere with freedom of the press, went on trial in United States District Court here May 1.

Attorneys for the Government and defense called approximately 100 witnesses.

The defendants are Bart B. Chamberlain, Jr., Assistant State Solicitor; Sam B. Powe, political figure; John Powe, brother of Sam Powe; Peter V. Crolich, former barroom operator, and George and Miriam McKenzie.

The Government charges the six conspired to interfere with rights of Henry P. Ewald, who as former Executive Editor of the Mobile Press Register, directed an expose of lottery activities in Mobile.

Italy's Newspapers: Few Show Profits, Most Are Subsidized

ROME (AP)—There are more than 100 daily newspapers published in Italy. Only a small number are profitable. The others are kept afloat by private and corporative "angels" whose contributions earn them prestige and honor in the eyes of Fascist bigwigs.

Incomparably the most valuable newspaper property in Italy is Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan, direct competitor of Premier Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia. In pre-Fascist days Il Corriere was considered one of Europe's great newspapers and today, although compelled to conform to the Fascist pattern, it still is the leading Italian daily.

Il Popolo d'Italia, Italian newspapermen say, also does rather well in providing Premier Mussolini a steady private income. Its circulation is boosted by the fact that every government-aided business or institution considers it sensible to be a subscriber. Il Popolo gets full-page advertising, too, from the big armament manufacturers among others. Normally the entire space devoted to advertising, both classified and display, in a metropolitan daily does not exceed 10 or 12 columns.

Il Popolo has another advantage few other newspapers in the world can command. Whenever Premier Mussolini writes a piece for it, all other Italian papers, including its immediate competitors, give it free publicity. The next day they are privileged to republish Mussolini's words for the benefit of those of their readers who neglected to buy Il Popolo.

Leading Sportsmen Of Canada Pledge Moral Re-Armament

TORONTO (CP)—Twenty-two outstanding Canadian sportsmen gave their support to moral re-armament in a signed statement in which they declared "the principles of moral re-armament—honesty, unselfishness, and clean living—are the principles of every sport worthy of the name."

Their action was similar to that taken recently by British sportsmen, headed by Bunny Austin. The British tennis star has been in Canada and the United States for two weeks crusading for moral re-armament.

The statement said the signatories believed Canadian sportsmen "can give a lead by accepting first for themselves and then for Canada these principles of moral re-armament. . . The followers of every line of sport can forge a mighty weapon to cut through the prejudice, suspicion, and fear in the life of our country."

Canada Spans Wilds With Air Freight: Leading the World?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Claiming that Canada leads the world in the amount of freight moved by air, Major B. Wemp in a recent address at Brampton declared that difficulties of transporting mining equipment and supplies to camps isolated by wild terrain have led to the use of air transport as the most efficient means of communication.

During the past six years air freightage has increased from 2,372,467 pounds to 26,279,156 pounds annually, he explained, saying that the only nation which claimed to approach Canada, Russia, has the same difficulties. During the past year Ontario flew nearly half the Dominion total, or 13,450,781 pounds of air freight. Ontario has also a unique vantage in the use of planes for fighting forest fires, while across the Dominion the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers are now using six twin-motored planes in their work.

The opening of the trans-Canada air system is providing opportunities for Canadian youth, the speaker continued, and many young men and women are taking advantage of the training provided by the flying clubs. In recent months 825 members, of a total of 2,773 have been under instruction.

Action to Reduce Static Considered by Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (AP)—Anti-static legislation is proposed by the Trinidad Government. It is considering the question of enacting legislation dealing with interference with radio reception by motor vehicles and electrical appliances.

The Government is awaiting copies of present enactments existing in New Zealand before taking action on the question. It is expected the Trinidad legislation will be similar.

King George's Own Short Wave

GRAVESEND, Kent, England, May 2 (CP)—The British Post Office which has charge of all mail, wire, and radio communication in the United Kingdom has built a gigantic short-wave receiving station on Cooling Marshes, near here, to handle traffic arising from the King's visit to Canada and the United States.

The Cooling Marshes station which has directional aerials three miles long will work with a specially-constructed station in Newfoundland through which messages originating in Canada will be relayed.

When King George rides across the Dominion in the Governor-General's train he will be able to talk with members of his Cabinet in Downing Street. A room in the famous dead-end street is being soundproofed so that the Cabinet may report to the King in a loud voice without fear of being overheard by eavesdroppers.

The Cooling Marshes station also will handle relays for the British Broadcasting Corporation of whatever speeches the King makes in Canada as well as the eye-witness descriptions of public events which the B. B. C. plans to carry.

Queen Elizabeth's voice will be relayed through the Newfoundland-Cooling Marshes system to Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose in conversations she has promised to have with them every day of the royal tour.

Virginia Gardens Visited for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's gardens attracted many thousands during Garden Week. Largest crowds, Garden Club officers said, flocked to the James River plantations, which include Westover, Shirley, the Brandons (Upper and Lower), Berkeley and Carter's Grove. Virginia House, in Richmond, home of Ambassador to Spain and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, received a great number of visitors. Word came from Charlottesville that record-breaking crowds were viewing the estates near that city, and reports indicated that nearly every State in the Union was represented by visitors in the Old Dominion.

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Danish Pavilion Dedicated At Fair by Crown Prince

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—The Scandinavian flavor was a major feature of the New York World's Fair today as Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark formally dedicated the Danish Pavilion in the Hall of Nations this afternoon.

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway were the first royalty to arrive at the Fair when they opened the Norwegian Pavilion yesterday. The Norwegian royal couple, who will leave here soon on a tour of the United States and who passed the week end as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, put in most of yesterday viewing the Fair.

The Danish royal couple were received at the perisphere by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, at noon today, and then reviewed American troops stationed on the fair grounds. They were then guests of honor at a luncheon, after which the dedication of the Danish Pavilion took place. The introductory address was by Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister to the United States, while Edward J. Flynn, United States Commissioner to the Fair, spoke in behalf of the Government.

A Hopeful Sign

Crown Prince Olav of Norway spoke briefly yesterday, emphasizing that the Fair was a hopeful sign in a dark period of world history.

"The New York World's Fair, 1939, has chosen as her noble theme, 'Building the World of Tomorrow,' and I have seen this theme defined more nicely in the following way, 'A promise for the future, built with the tools of today upon the experience of yesterday,' " the Crown Prince said.

Further emphasis upon the need for peace came from Thomas J. Watson, head of the International Business Machines Corporation, which is holding its convention on the Fair grounds.

"We must keep the results of the last war fresh in the minds of the people who are talking about future wars," Mr. Watson said. "No one can win a war. No one ever has. Everybody loses."

Soviet Fliers Honored

Brig. Gen. Vladimir Kokkinaki and Maj. Mikhail Gordienko, the Russian aviators who were forced down in Canada while on a nonstop flight from Moscow to New York, were guests at the Fair yesterday, where General Kokkinaki delivered greetings from the Russian people and declared that an air service between Moscow and New York was entirely feasible.

Meanwhile, New York City has surrendered to the United States Navy, a large detachment of whose vessels lie anchored in the Hudson River. Yesterday saw a parade of bluejackets up Broadway and a civic reception for officers of the fleet.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in receiving Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, Commander of the Atlantic Squadron, declared that the City belonged to the Navy and it was full speed ahead for full enjoyment. The Navy uniform is serving as a free pass to the World's Fair and several thousand bluejackets have taken advantage of the opportunity to see the big exposition.

Japanese Fishing Licenses Reduced in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—General concern in this Province over the extent of Oriental penetration — evidenced in repeated questions in Parliament — was somewhat mollified by a recent Government survey showing a marked reduction in the number of licenses issued to Japanese for fishing in Provincial waters.

The survey, a special analysis by the Provincial Department of Fisheries, points out that where the Japanese held 41 per cent of the total number of licenses issued by the Government in 1931, they now hold only 14.5 per cent, or a total of 1,964 licenses out of 13,526 issued by the Department in 1938. This reduction is due to curtailment acts passed from time to time.

While Parliamentary agitation has crystallized generally about the fisheries problem, another subject that has caused much concern is the reported illegal entry of Japanese into Canada. During the 1938 session of Parliament, a board was appointed by the Legislature to investigate the situation.

In December, in spite of the warnings from Ottawa against aggravating the international situation, the Legislature passed a resolution declaring that no more Orientals should be admitted to Canada. But in the following month the board investigating illegal entries submitted a report in which it was disclosed that, contrary to widespread belief, the number of Japanese illegally resident in Canada at that time was "certainly not greatly in excess of 100."

Despite the board's finding, members of Parliament have continued to bring the subject onto the floor. A Japanese suggestion early in January that immigration barriers be lowered in the British Commonwealth and the United States as a price for maintaining the "Open Door" trade policy in China received nothing but hostility from British Columbia's politicians.

Further investigation has revealed that although the Japanese have attempted to gain a foothold in industry and commerce in British Columbia, their efforts have been generally fruitless.

Japanese are the holders of fairly extensive timber limits on the west coast of the Province, but most of the timber is under Provincial license, which means that it cannot be exported as raw logs. This has made it necessary for the owners to market the logs in the Canadian market in the usual way, and most of the profit has gone to the Canadian-owned mills. Although a few scattered strips of inferior timber owned by Japanese possess exportable timber, no attempt has been made so far to cut it.

Mines owned by Japanese in British Columbia are not being operated. More than 15 years ago Japanese first gained access to the iron deposits of the Queen Charlotte Islands, but production stage was never reached. Last year Japanese acquired the old Tidewater mine at Sidney Inlet, Vancouver Island, and reconditioned the old mill there with a view to shipping copper concentrates direct to Japan; but the ore was evidently not of high enough grade to justify operation.

In farming, the Japanese produce a large proportion of the fruit in some districts along the Fraser River, and much of it is sold in retail stores in Vancouver and other cities operated by Japanese storekeepers.

Although the Japanese are still an important factor in the Pacific Coast fishing industry, the Government has been steadily cutting down on their privileges.

From 1921 to 1924 the Federal Government curtailed the number of licenses available to Japanese, then made an agreement pegging them at the level of 1924. A further reduction was made two years ago when the number of licenses for boat-pullers was limited to 317. While this latter was a general regulation for the industry, it struck directly at the Japanese, many of whom took out a fishing license and a boat-puller's license for each fishing vessel, and thus, with two men working, could operate 24 hours a day.

Lassen Peak Active?

MINERAL, Calif. (AP)—Reports long-dormant Lassen Peak mainland America's only active volcano, was belching steam and smoke, has sent a national parks naturalist hastening to the scene north of here.

Alec Thatcher, a veteran of Lassen Peak's violent eruptions in 1914-1915, declared he saw plumes of smoke and steam coming from the 10,453-foot summit Sunday.

Subtract the heel and toe and you add to the smartness of shoes this season. And that is only a sample of the trend to novelty which has put shoes into the news. Merchants advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are good fashion scouts, well prepared to show you the latest shoe designs.

Britain Cautiously Considering Form Of Soviet Treaty

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Britain wants "to conclude an agreement with Soviet Russia but we must discuss what is the best form," Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today.

In a brief statement on long drawn out negotiations between London and Moscow on some form of mutual assistance pact, Mr. Chamberlain added:

"Although I quite understand that there might be a certain amount of impatience (over delay in announcement of an agreement), there is no want of good will on the side of the British Government."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in answer to the Opposition Laborite leader, Clement R. Attlee, who asked: "Is the Prime Minister aware that many people are disturbed at the slow progress which is being made in these conversations, and that they have not felt the British Government are pressing on as rapidly as they might?"

The Prime Minister replied that "I cannot help it if people get that sort of idea, and I hope that Mr. Attlee will not do anything to encourage it. I am sure that he does not want to make mischief between Russia and this Government. We are carrying on discussions of a perfectly friendly character. Many details have to be considered, and other Governments have to be borne in mind."

Asked if he had seen a statement in a London newspaper, The Times, "that the British Government want to restrict the nature of the agreement and proposals put forward by the Soviet Government," the Prime Minister replied:

"I think the public would do well to await an official statement."

Hilly Takes Over Seat of Hines In Tammany Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

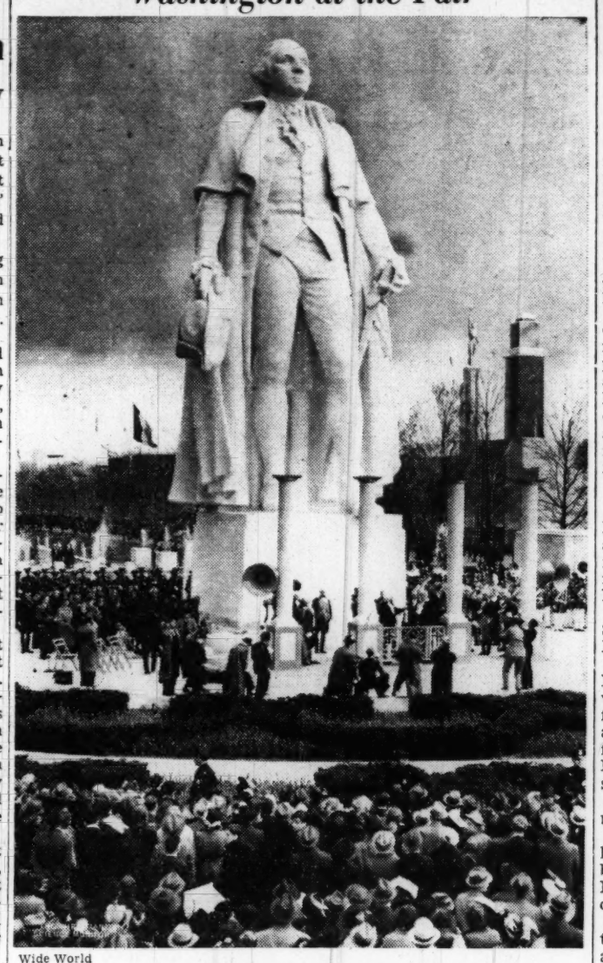
NEW YORK, May 2—James J. Hines, Veteran Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, Manhattan, and Marshall Ingram, who has long ruled for Tammany in the Seventh Assembly District, today had disappeared from the councils of the wigwam. The former was succeeded by Arthur J. W. Hilly, Corporation Counsel during the James J. Walker Mayoralty, and Mr. Ingram by State Senator John L. Buckley, a close personal and political friend of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and one of the few persons with Tammany connections who won indorsement by the Citizens' Union in the last Senatorial election.

The Hines and Ingram resignations writes finish to two of the most colorful figures in latter day Tammany Hall. Mr. Hines, it will be recalled, is under conviction for selling his political influence to Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer's policy racket. His resignation has long been expected. Mr. Ingram gave up his leadership to make way for a younger man.

The resignations of Mrs. Margaret Rogan, co-leader of the eleventh Assembly District, and of Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, co-leader of the Seventh Assembly District, were announced simultaneously.

Helen C. Buckley was named co-leader of the Eleventh. A successor to Mrs. Taylor has not yet been named.

Washington at the Fair



Wide World

Huge Statue in Constitution Mall

Between the pillars at the base of the statue may be faintly discerned another Washington, Denys Wortman, cartoonist, being "inaugurated" in ceremonies commemorating the event 150 years before.

Inauguration Ceremonies of 1789 Imitated at World of Tomorrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Denys Wortman, artist and cartoonist, is back in unofficial civilian life following his inauguration as "George Washington," first American President, on the New York Fair grounds here Sunday. At the foot of the imposing 68-foot Washington statue that dominates Constitution Hall, Mr. Wortman, and other participants in the observances, attired in costumes of 1789, held a pageant that reproduced the inauguration ceremonies of the first President 150 years before.

George Washington's 160-year-old colonial coach, drawn by four bay horses, made its way through the World of Tomorrow after a two weeks' trip that began in Mount Vernon, Va. As "Washington" stepped from his coach, he exemplified the progress of this country from his time, when the seaboard was the United States of America, up to the present, when the Government he helped institute spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific and which still honors the freedoms and the Constitution set to work by the First President and the Congress.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, welcomed "Washington" amid a roll of drums and a flourish of trumpets from the Seventh Regiment Band before a crowd of 8,000, before which he took the oath as President and read his inaugural address. The Governor then formally dedicated the statue, declaring that Washington had given Americans an "undying determination" to defend the Nation, oppose aggression and national selfishness.

Earlier New York City commemorated Washington's inauguration as First President at the Sub-Treasury Building at Wall and Nassau Streets. Wreaths were laid at the foot of the statue of Washington and the day observed in a quiet and almost empty financial district.

Ceremonies were conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York with 12 patriotic and historical societies cooperating and by St. Paul's Chapel, to which Washington went for a service of thanksgiving immediately following his inauguration.

Speakers at the ceremonies praised the first President and referred to the Fair as a fitting symbol of progress the United States has made since Washington took office.

George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fair Corporation, was the chief speaker at the ceremonies by the Chamber. Others were Richard M. Lawrence, President of the Chamber, and the Rev. Dr. Frederic S. Fleming, rector of Trinity Church. Rosemarie Brancato, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Sickness Insurance Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

sory insurance on medical practice to include the following:

1. Many doctors in the typical insurance system are overworked, because of being required to look after too many patients.

2. The trend of compulsory insurance is toward the mechanization of medicine, which because of the great human element involved in treatment of the sick, would suffer from mass mechanical methods.

3. Treatment of patients becomes in many cases superficial.

4. Too many minor and frequently unnecessary cases are thrust upon the physician, encouraged in part by the opportunity or temptation to claim insurance money. In an overemphasis on mild cases, the serious cases may during times of pressure be slighted or overlooked.

5. Independence of thought and self-help on the part of the medical profession is not encouraged by the imposition of a great machinery of governmental regimentation.

6. Physicians would not be kept alert as many are today by the requirement of making the best possible personal performance, partly to maintain their own standing in the community and the regard of their colleagues. Given an assured job regardless in a degree of their results under a compulsory system, many physicians, following the trend of human nature, would settle down to routine performance. Obviously, there would be numerous individual exceptions of doctors giving their best under any system, but the average standard of practice, as likely in any field where there is no competition, would decline below present levels.

7. Postgraduate work of the type which has made tremendous advances in the United States during the past 15 years—being an organized endeavor of the medical profession to keep itself up to date on current developments in medicine—is not ordinarily stressed by the insurance systems now in existence. On the contrary, the adoption of compulsory insurance in this country would discourage to some extent private efforts to keep abreast of the medical times.

Disadvantages Cited

In its literature analyzing compulsory insurance, the American Medical Association observes that the system "causes a constantly increasing amount of sickness," and that "insurance creates much of its own morbidity."

The "greed to get something back" for the money paid under compulsion for the support of the insurance system encourages a flood of patients with such minor illnesses as to have no real need of medical service, note the A. M. A. reports, adding:

"The worst side of this situation is not the waste of time and money on such patients, nor even the tendency to create a horde of neurasthenics, and prescription addicts, but rather the fact that this condition prevents any adequate attention and proper treatment of those to whom medical service is of most vital importance and value.

Attitude of Suspicion

"This neglect of the really sick arises not only from the absolute lack of time of a physician whose office is crowded by those who come only for written certificates of inability to work or to 'get something back' in the way of attention and medicine, but, perhaps even more, from the inevitable tendency of such a situation to create an attitude of indifference and suspicion on the part of the physician.

"After examining nine persons who have no need of his services, it would take most exceptional scientific control to approach the tenth without a presupposition that he also wanted nothing more than a 'look and a bottle.' "

As to malingering, 495,000 cases suspected of feigning sickness were held up for review in a recent year in Germany, it is reported at the headquarters of the A. M. A. These cases had all been approved by the local physician in the insurance system, but its financial officials were not satisfied, held up the checks, and referred the cases for review to the regional medical officers. Half of them were then turned down.

"Perhaps the most startling evidence of the character of much of the sickness treated in an insurance system was revealed by the collapse of the German currency in 1923," concluded an A. M. A. authority. "Because of inflation, the money given as cash benefits became so nearly valueless that it was not worth being 'sick' to get it.

"As a result, the number of days of 'sickness' as measured by 'inability to work' fell off over 100,000,000 or nearly 50 per cent."

Royal Visitors Off, President Rests

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt rested May 2 from five days of entertaining Royal visitors from Norway and Denmark and ordered his special train ready by late afternoon to return him to Washington.

The Chief Executive said farewell to Crown Prince Frederik and Princess Ingrid of Denmark after a second dinner in their honor at the Roosevelt home last night and the Royal couple took a train for New York, where they were to open Denmark's pavilion at the Fair.

Crown Prince Olaf and Princess Martha of Norway, Roosevelt guests Friday and Saturday, performed a similar ceremony at the Exposition Monday.

The heir to the Danish throne was initiated May 1 into the ancient American rite of a Post Office dedication when the President and members of his family, two Cabinet officers, and the foreign visitors headlined a celebration at near-by Rhinebeck.

The villagers, whose town dates back nearly 250 years, saw the Prince lay the cornerstone of the new two-story building. The President pronounced the slab "well laid" and then said the Prince automatically became a "member in good standing in the union."

Two Ex-Kings Hope and Plan To Regain Power

BATH, England, May 2 (AP)—A frail little black man fasted and prayed today that the African empire he once ruled as "King of Kings" be restored him.

It was the third anniversary of the flight from Addis Ababa of the "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah," Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

After Italian military might crushed his poorly equipped warriors, the once proud "Black Napoleon" came to Britain and began a diplomatic campaign to win back his kingdom through the League of Nations. This hope faded a year ago when the League Council freed its members to recognize the Italian conquest.

Lives as Recluse

Now legally plain Mr. Tafari Makonnen, Haile Selassie lives as a recluse in a rambling Georgian mansion near this sleepy old former Roman City in southwest Britain.

A devout Coptic Christian, Haile Selassie began a 60-day fast at Easter.

Officially he became an ex-Emperor in British eyes last November when Great Britain ratified the Anglo-Italian friendship accord and the Government notified the Ethiopian Minister in London that his name had been stricken from the diplomatic list.

Haile Selassie never has renounced his titles, however.

When he came to Britain, he sold his imperial silver service and bought a 14-room mansion at Fairfield, two miles from Bath, in quiet countryside.

At first Bath did not take kindly to the residence of the Emperoir and his staff, but now it has accepted the Emperor, and reports that he lacks money arouse indignant protests that the Foreign Office should do something about it.

Haile Selassie and his secretaries dislike to discuss finances, but they give the impression that he relies largely upon British friends.

The little Emperor scarcely attracts attention when, clad in his long black cape and black hat, he goes for a stroll through country lanes, or comes into Bath carrying a plain black umbrella. Among his treasures at the mansion is the gold and red ceremonial umbrella under which he sat in regal splendor in Addis Ababa.

Found Thrifty

Townsmen take note of his thrift. He usually rides a two-penny bus, leaving his car in the garage.

He has a British chef, gardener and chauffeur, but the domestics are Ethiopians.

The Empress found the British climate too cold and spends most of the year in Palestine.

Gloom predominates at Fairfield, but occasionally the little Emperor smiles over reports Ethiopians have rebelled against their conquerors.

"My people are still fighting to gain their independence and to vindicate the sanctity of treaties," he comments.

A Man in the News

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—History has probably not yet finished with Ahmed Zogu, tribal chieftain who became Zog I, King of the Albanians.

It is not rash to say that he is the most marked statesman in the modern history of his people, and one may believe that his greatest task is still before him.

[King Zog and Queen Geraldine have departed from Greece, en route for Istanbul, Turkey. Seventy persons, including his sisters, comprised the retinue of the former Albanian monarch, whose future plans are still unknown.]

It was a cause of disappointment to some that King Zog fled instead of remaining in his wild country of Albania and leading his army in blockading the mountain passes, but apparently he saw that motorized Italian forces were thought it best to retire before he was cut off and destroyed.

Perhaps he will be worth more to his country outside than as a martyr. One should remember with admiration that King Zog categorically refused to accept Signor Benito Mussolini's ultimatum. He defied the mighty Italian empire and took the consequences for himself, his wife and new-born heir. He did not bow his head; nor did he deliver his country to an aggressor without show of protest. He might still be on the throne at Tirana, praised by Signor Mussolini, lauded by Count Galeazzo Ciano and exalted as a personification of patriotism by the whole Italian press. But he rejected a Caesar's order.

King Zog, largely the creator of modern Albania, was born in the mountains in the central part of his country. He is the son of a Macedonian tribal chief, and he distinguished himself from his earliest years in fights for Albania's freedom. He lived among the worst intriguers of the Balkans and was surrounded by the most treacherous of oriental conspirators. His land was for years the scene of the bitterest international struggles among great and small powers. Young Zogu was in danger night and day. He has been the object of a dozen plots. He was twice fired upon point blank. Once he was badly wounded. The other time his adjutant fell in his place. This man's statue is one of the very few monuments in Tirana.

Once Zogu was forced into exile, but returned to become king. He alone of all Albanian statesmen succeeded in driving base intriguers from the land, in putting an end to barbarism, suppressing tribal feuds and in establishing an ordered state.

Chamber Head Hits New Deal For Tendency to Investigate

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — The President of the Chamber of Commerce told the New Deal today in so many words to let business alone.

The speech was by George H. Davis, President of the country's largest national organization of businessmen which has brought nearly 2,000 representatives of big and little concerns to Washington from all sections. Mr. Davis' speech did not specifically refer to the Roosevelt Administration but it did attack current Administration policies and undoubtedly put into words the undercurrent of resentment which is manifest in many circles at this gathering.

"It seems today," declared Mr. Davis, "that the greatest concern is to create division between groups, to incite discord between management and worker, antagonism between "haves" and "have nots," to set up class against class."

Tells of 'Zealot's' Visit

Mr. Davis took as his text the recent visit to his grain firm in Kansas City, Mo., of a "young zealot" from the Labor Department who "was trying to convince my firm that we should pay overtime for a week's work to the men of our ten-million-bushel grain elevator," under the Walsh-Healey Act. Mr. Davis did not argue the case but in the initial speech before the opening session today ridiculed the Labor Department's assumption and continued, "but the autocratic visit of the zealous young administrator to the man in our elevator creates the idea in their minds that we have not dealt fairly with them." The case was not unusual he said.

"As businessmen well know there are thousands of similar cases going on all over the United States. Some resulting in the closing down of large factories entirely, involving jobs of thousands of men."

Investigators In and Out

Recalling that Daniel Webster once dwelt on the site of the Chamber's convention hall, Mr. Davis declared "his spirit must be restless as he sees thousands of investigators leaving Washington to investigate labor relations, taxes, and myriads of other subjects while still another tremendous force sits in Washington sending out countless questionnaires, and other thousands of businessmen are summoned to Washington to be put on the rack of inquisition and their methods of conducting their affairs discussed and weighed by political planning commissions."

Forces like these, the head of the big Chamber declared, "threaten the destruction of American unity."

Assails Cost of Education

Mr. Davis assailed increased taxes and the cost of Government, and singled out the increased cost of education. While not quarreling with education where the school dollar is well spent, the Chamber head questioned the fourfold increase in educational costs in the past 25 years from the taxpayers' and businessman's viewpoint.

Recapitulating other high Governmental costs Mr. Davis asked if the Nation were not "living beyond its means." Besides freedom from Governmental interference, the second important requirement in starting new enterprises, he said, is cultivation "of new ideas and inventions."

"We are thankful that the periodic attempts to destroy the American patent system have not been successful," he declared.

The Chamber head explained that if new patents and research laboratories do not furnish sufficient ideas then "a few men of ordinary intelligence" could supply the necessary ideas and incentive, "solve most of our problems and give employment to every man who is willing and able to work."

"There is no scarcity of money," he said. "The only scarcity is of confidence in the future."

Wallace Proposal Praised

Amidst criticism of the New Deal, J. Frank Grimes, President of the Independent Grocers Alliance of America, today at a round table praised highly the new Wallace proposal to sell surplus food to relief workers at lower costs.

"The plan," he said, "is worthy of the whole-hearted support of everyone who has the real interests of our country at heart."

He placed the Wallace plan first in a program to expand consumption of farm products.

Total advertising of all sorts in 1938 amounted to over $1,500,000,000, according to an estimate of L. D. H. Weld, director of research of the McCann-Erickson Company. This represented a drop of $250,000,000 from 1937, he said. "The biggest year in advertising was in 1929 when we spent nearly $2,300,000,000," he explained.

Businessmen Oppose War

Conferences brought comments on outstanding questions from a variety of businessmen.

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce and head of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York, declared that businessmen of the world oppose war: "The war would be so destructive," he said, "that it would mean a complete economic collapse for the world and destruction of civilization as we understand it." His own organization, he said, "is working for world peace through world trade." He urged stabilization of currencies, removal of trade barriers, and limitation of armaments.

J. Stanley McLean, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce said a businessman's first obligation is to his employees. His next obligation he said is to build up reserves to keep the business going. Shareholders, he said, are entitled to a certain percentage of profits realized after these obligations are met, but above this percentage profits should be divided between shareholders and employees.

Harry C. Carbaugh of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce who said he spoke for small businessmen said, "We need a better psychology about the Supreme Court. Businessmen feel that it is stacked against them, that all the New Deal legislation will be declared constitutional and that a liberal interpretation of the Constitution will tend to hamper the American system of free men and free enterprise." He also urged revision of the Wagner Act, revision of the Wage and Hour Act to provide for regional differentials, changes in laws to permit larger profits, reduction of the Social Security old-age reserve, and a temporary national retails sales tax to balance the budget.

P.-T. A. Told How to Lead Child to Self-Realization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2—Home and school should maintain a closer relationship in assisting children to develop their best individualities, it was emphasized at the National Congress of Parents and Teachers here, where the roads to fuller self-realization were carefully explored.

Through reading, conversing, and having interests with the child in the home, parents may work hand in hand with schools in directing the child toward the finer things, making them part of his life. It was brought out by Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education, that the home and the school should strive to establish similar codes of conduct in order to give the child a definite standard for building character.

Responsibility Pointed Out

"Our responsibility as parents and teachers is to plan together, to avoid conflict in standards for children, to be as uncritical of each other as possible, to be ready to explain or to modify our own standards," declared Dr. Goodykoontz. "To realize one's best self a person needs to know how to use the tools (reading, writing, etc.) to keep on learning, to know how to keep well, to have long-time interests and standards by which to steer his course."

Dr. William G. Carr, Director of Research, National Educational Association, also emphasized the important place the home plays in developing the self-realization of the child. There, he declared, is the starting point for democracy and as the home becomes a democracy instead of a dictatorship the child begins his right growth toward freedom.

Religious Problems

Turning to the need for education to teach the child economic effectiveness, Dr. Carr stated that education today is one sided, teaching pupils how to be producers rather than cosumers as well. An educated person, he said, should be an educated consumer, knowing how to buy and invest wisely, and not swayed easily by appearances and promises.

"Education, too, should not neglect the spiritual side," continued Dr. Carr. "There should be strict divorcement of state and church, neither creeds nor doctrines should have a place in the schools but the problems of religious need cannot be ignored for the child because man is not educated until he understands the development of the spiritual side."

The need for Federal aid for education was brought out by many who pointed out that there is a serious shortage of educational opportunities in many sections where no further financial support is available from state funds.

In the panel on self-realization led by Ralph H. Ojemann, Research Assistant Professor, Iowa Child Welfare Station, it was emphasized that the child's best opportunity for development was possible only when the parent did not seek his own self-expression through the child, nor try too hard to protect the child from evil but rather sought to lead him through reason to choose the good. The parent also was urged to become alert in keeping superstitions and prejudices out of the home.

Miss Charl O. Williams pointed out that self-realization might be taught better if teachers were given more opportunity to express it.

Italy Moves Records

JIBUTI, French Somaliland, May 2 (AP)—The Italian Consulate was reported yesterday to have sent its records from this French East African possession to Addis Ababa, Capital of Italian Ethiopia.

There was no immediate explanation but it was considered possible that Italians might have decided to remove the records because of the situation aroused by Fascist clamor against France for French Somaliland.

Some sources, however, expressed belief the move might have been preparatory to closing down the Consulate and withdrawing Italian officials.

Stations Added By CAA in Federal Airways Control

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At airports in eight air line cities in the United States, earnest men with headphones clamped on their ears move tabs along big table maps of the Federal Airways. They look like the General Staff directing war games. Actually they are traffic control operators, whose job it is to regulate the movements of all aircraft—commercial, military and private—moving along the Federal airways into their particual field.

This week these groups of men were joined by three more sets of equally earnest men as the Civil Aeronautics Authority set airways traffic controls into operation at Fort Worth, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Addition of these stations increased the CAA's supervision of airways traffic to 10,995 miles, or nearly 45 per cent of the total 24,011 miles of Government Airways. Individually, the Fort Worth control will supervise 1,240 miles of airways, the St. Louis station 730 miles, and the Salt Lake City control 1,390 miles. The other eight controls now operating are at Newark, N. J., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Burbank, Calif., Oakland, Calif., Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The tabs the Federal traffic men move on the maps are marked "Douglas," "Boeing" and "Lockheed," to represent the planes being flown, and they are pointed in the direction of the flight. They represent, in length, the distance flown each half hour by each type of plane. As the tabs get closer and closer to the control city, it becomes the job of the experts to determine in what order planes shall come, and at what altitude. In clear weather their job is fairly easy; but in bad weather, when pilots must fly on instruments, the traffic operators must be swift and accurate in bringing in all flights with a minimum of delay.

The headphones they wear are part of a "round robin" telephone circuit connecting operating companies on each field, whereby the control station may hear and note the announcements and times of each plane departure, both local and distant. The Federal airways communication teletypes keep them in touch with the movements and approach of distant craft and weather conditions. Once the traffic control has brought incoming flights to a check point, usually located about 15 miles from the airport, the "control" of that particular flight goes to a control tower operator, who gives the incoming pilot his order of procedure, if there are other planes also inbound, local weather and wind conditions and the movements of local aircraft.

In a business as new as traffic control new methods and procedures constantly bob up. A pilot or a company station man may contribute as valuable a hint on procedure as a Federal operator. It is for this reason that the CAA has scheduled a conference on airways traffic control in Chicago on May 15.

CAA Business Reported

What the Civil Aeronautics Authority did last week sums up as follows:

It promulgated a regulation permitting no aircraft to come within a half mile of the New York World's Fair, requiring a minimum altitude of 1,500 feet and counter-clockwise circles around the restricted area, with the exception of planes in and out of North Beach terminal when it is finished.

It revoked the pilot certificate of Charles B. Snead, whom it charged with responsibility for the loss of a United Air Lines plane off Point Reyes, Calif., on Nov. 29, 1938.

It raised the minimum age limit for private pilot licenses from 16 to 18 years.

Air Brevities

Possibility of an air service between Europe and Iceland loomed with the arrival of a Royal Dutch Air Lines senior officer at Reykjavik last week. The Danish Government recently refused the German Lufthansa company permission to operate such a service, according to the Associated Press.

Extension of Trans-Canada Air Lines from Montreal to Ottawa, Toronto, and Windsor is being arranged, according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, Canadian Press says.

Gardens Planned In Aid of Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With the opening of the gardening season, about a thousand jobless Milwaukee families will be given means for raising vegetables in their own yards. Seeds will be distributed by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. To those families that have no space for a garden, free land, conveniently located, will be available. About 25 acres have been donated for this purpose by various real estate dealers.

Each garden plot is expected to produce about $20 worth of vegetables. Gardening demonstrations will be conducted to assist in getting the planting started right; and later in the season, canning demonstrations will be held, so that amateur gardeners may learn how to preserve their "surplus crops."

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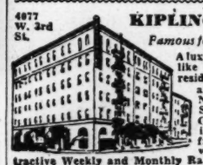

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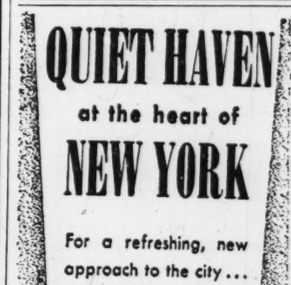

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I AM INVARIABLY piqued with curiosity when I see people reading a book. I was not at all surprised, therefore, to find him apparently absorbed in his thin, dog's-eared volume; for the pictures at that year's Academy were not particularly interesting. The floors were hard and shiny, and I was bored. So, in spite of his intentness, I sank onto the seat beside him, looked for a moment at the great, paint-daubed canvases on the wall before us, and tried to glance over his shoulder at the title of his book.

He took no notice. I doubt if he was aware of my existence; certainly he had not recognized me. I touched him on the arm, and he started quite violently. His book fell to the ground, and two or three small bits of paper flew out of it. On one of them I caught a glimpse of something like "Dicit Balbum aedificare," written in pencil. The line was faded, and I could see no more. We both stooped to pick up the book, and I found that it was an elementary Latin grammar. I could not prevent a look of surprise from coming over my face. It was the last thing in the world I should have expected to see. After all, the man manufactured carpet-sweepers.

* * *

I had become acquainted with Septimus Johnson a few years before. I can give no stronger term to our relationship than that. We had not even been to the same school, though it was through the medium of school that we first met. Johnson had been at Kathgrove, famous for its Front, a long stretch of ancient dormitories looking out on the River Severn in one of its loveliest reaches. My own school was Lupton, also set upon a river, near one of the great royal castles. We all, even the youngest of us, wore high hats at Lupton; and very odd some fellows looked in them. But, odd or not, those high hats were regarded by most people as symbolic of the place. We had a reputation for pride; very unjustly, I always thought, for in reality we were the most democratic of institutions.

At any rate, that particular aspect of our repute has its point where Johnson is concerned. For he made it the occasion of a most lamentable public joke. Once every year Lupton had a debate with Kathgrove. In alternate sessions, the two schools' teams visited each other. At the time I am speaking of, it was Kathgrove's turn to come to Lupton. They sent over Johnson as their first string. The first time I saw him he was walking slowly up and down our great courtyard. He had even then the same great height that he has today, the same habit, when talking, of sawing the air with his excessively large right hand, the same stooping of the shoulders.

He was oblivious of the enormous bulk of the chapel that closed in one side of the court, of the noble, worn, red-brick Lupton's Tower from which the school takes its name, even of the rough cobbles that the feet of generations of Lupton men have trodden and raced over. In the middle of the yard there was a statue of our royal Tudor founder, surrounded by an iron railing. Johnson stalked abstractedly over to this railing, leaned upon it, and slowly sawed the air with his somewhat ungainly arm. He was evidently rehearsing his speech.

* * *

That night, when we were assembled in debate, Johnson at once launched into a discussion of the age-long rivalry between our two schools. He spoke of the beauty of the one, and the pride of the other; he laboriously worked up to a peroration in which he could refer to Kathgrove's walks and Front, and Lupton's walks and side. The joke fell flat. It was not spontaneous; it was not even original; and it was irrelevant to the main subject. There was a dead silence. Johnson for a moment sawed the air with even more violence than usual, as though he were slicing the faintly hostile atmosphere into small pieces, and then sat down in embarrassment. It was all very uncomfortable. Yet I believe that he was reckoned a fellow of no mean ability in some directions.

In the years that followed, I saw him from time to time in London. I met him one Sunday afternoon, pushing a pram in the Park. He nodded affably. Frequently I caught sight of him in the stalls of various theaters. He did not see me on these occasions; for I go into the pit or the gallery, where people come to their seats before the curtain rises, and allow the actors to do the talking. Then I encountered him in a car in Piccadilly. It was not a strikingly big car, it is true, but it was driven by a chauffeur. Altogether, Johnson was doing pretty well. I put it down to carpet-sweepers, though I don't quite know why.

* * *

"A dull show, isn't it?" I remarked, looking round the picture-hung walls.

"What? This? Oh, yes," he replied abstractedly. It was evident that his mind was still running on the architectural achievements of the admirable Balbus, that eminent character of the Latin text-books. Then he pulled himself together.

"It bores me," he said. "It's a great pity!"

"Why is it more of a pity for you than for anyone else?" I asked.

"One can't write when one's bored," he returned. "Obviously you haven't read my stuff. I can hardly blame you. I'm an art critic."

(So I was wrong about the carpet-sweepers, after all.)

"Do you compose your art criticism in Latin?" I inquired.

He glanced at the book rather self-consciously. "Not often," he said with a faint smile. "It belongs to Susan."

"Susan?"

"My daughter. She's seven, and can decline 'mensa' already." The note of pride could not be mistaken.

"Are you pleased?"

"I should just think so," he replied with animation. "She is going to be a classical scholar. I am sure of it. I never had more than a scrap of Latin myself, and even that I forgot years ago. I was on the Modern Side at Kathgrove, you know. But you wouldn't know, of course. You were somewhere else—Lupton, wasn't it? Yet there is a fascination about the ancient Roman life. Recently it has all come over me again."

* * *

There was no mistaking his excitement now. He sawed the air like a windmill. "I felt it first more than thirty years ago, in my home city—and then lost it. Our house was set on a hill; and across the valley at its foot was another hill, covered with mean, tidy dwellings that were black with the smoke of factory chimneys. But, running right across the side of this hill, was a straight white road. It turned aside for no obstacles. I saw it every day of my childhood. It was a Roman road. And then at school one learned Catullus. Tennyson, as well."

He started to recite under his breath. (I was glad of that. Some things really are not done at the Royal Academy.)

"There to me through all the groves of olive
in the summer glow
There beneath the Roman ruin where the
purple flowers grow,
Came that 'Ave atque vale' of the Poet's
hopeless woe,
Tenderest of Roman poets nineteen hundred years ago,
'Frater, ave atque vale'—as we wander'd to
and fro,
Gazing at the Lydian laughter of the Garda
lake below
Sweet Catullus! all-but-island, olive-silvery
Sirmio."

* * *

But it was not Tennyson that had lit again the fires of his Latin enthusiasm. That had been done by a train journey to southern Wales, on which he had been thrilled by the huge viaducts of the railway. In this I think his feeling was sound; for these viaducts, massive and vast, striding over the deep Welsh valleys like a giant, with wide, deliberate, unhesitating step, give, in my opinion, a far truer sense of the ancient Roman strength than do Tennyson's sugary verses.

However, I did not stop to tell him this.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

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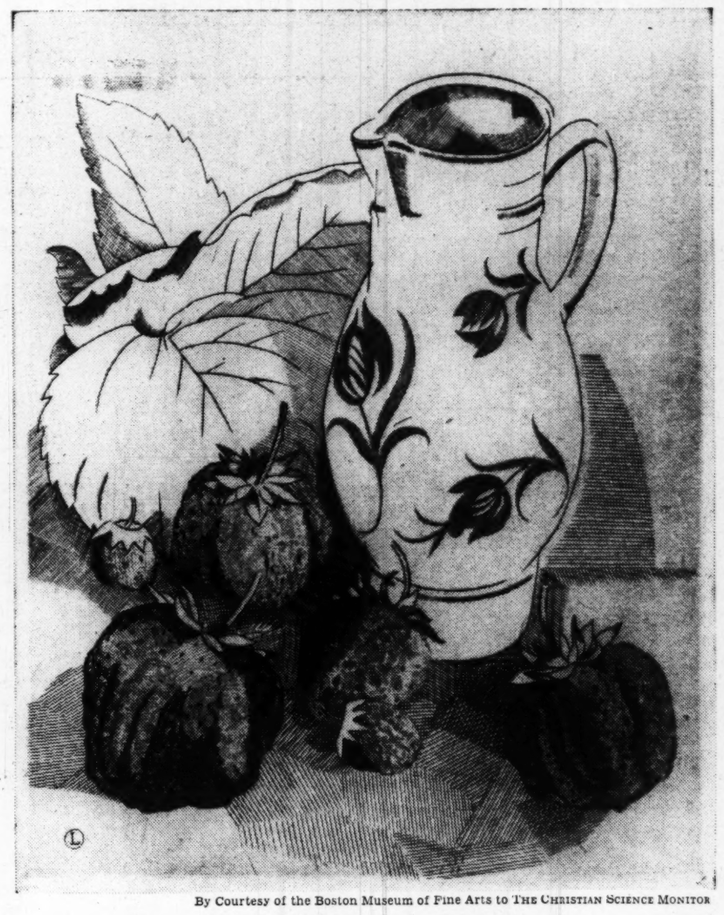

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STRAWBERRIES": *An Engraving by Jean Emile Laboureur*

AMONG MODERN PRINT-MAKERS in France, Jean Emile Laboureur, born in 1877, is one of the more eminent. He has produced many hundreds of prints, which include etchings, drypoints, and engravings. This still life, "Strawberries," is his two hundred and eighty-sixth print.

There are two kinds of print-makers today: those who aim to carry on a great tradition, and those who try to accommodate the black and white medium to the contemporary outlook. There is much in the point of view of the modern French artist to encourage picture-making which is pronouncedly decorative. Jean Emile Laboureur, in his student days toward the close of the century, came under the influence of Paul Cézanne and Toulouse-Lautrec, both of whom he admired very much. He had had training with the outstanding etcher, Auguste Lépère.

This print shows how Laboureur concentrated upon the subject that he considered most important, the berries. They are drawn with care and detail. The pitcher and the leaves, on the other hand, are indicated only in outline, accessories to the main theme. In this engraving we may observe the neat and efficient workmanship of Laboureur.

D. A.

From Only a Moderate Height

OH, BUT THE enchantment of mountains seen across a beautiful sheet of water! It is a curious circumstance that the colour of one lake is an exquisite blue, while another, not so far away, may be as green as an emerald. So it is with the tiny Lake of Nemi, which is like a blue eye, and the Lake of Albano, which is an intense green. Here now before our eyes, as we drove up from Geneva to Lausanne, lay a sheet of the most delicate azure, and we could distinctly see the fringe of grey or greenish grey bottom, the so-called *beine* or *blancfond*, which the ancient lake-dwellers utilized as the foundation for their aerial homes. . . .

There may be a great exhilaration and excitement and delight in climbing to the top of lofty mountains, but, when one has achieved the summit, even if the view be not cut off by clouds, the distances are so enormous that for poor mortal eyes the result is most unsatisfactory. Huddled together, peak with peak, an indistinguishable mass, lie other mountains and ranges of mountains, with bottomless valleys. . . .

But from a height of a thousand feet, or so, one gets a comprehensive view of the world; one can distinguish the habitations of men; their farms and fields are marked off with fences; the rivers and brooks are not voiceless. It is a satisfying experience. Such is the impression that I got from the top of the Signal. The city is fascinating, seen from above. There is the great bulk of the cathedral with its massive tower and the tall slender spire; the red roofs of innumerable houses; chimneys of factories in the lower town; then the exquisite lake; and beyond it, the singularly silent solemn masses of Les Diablerets, Le Muveran, and the jagged teeth of the Savoy Mountains, biting into the sky. They are so high that they shut off the grand bulk of Mont Blanc. It was certainly most thoughtful of my Lord Rhone to pause in the great valley and make a sky-blue lake for the delectation of mortals!—From: "The Spell of Switzerland," by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. (Boston: Page. 1913.)

After Winter

After the winter,
Much is to do:
Fragrance to gather,
Meadows to view.

Pick up the moonlight
Shattered by rain;
Smell apple blossoms,
Catch a refrain;

Brush off the star dust,
New on the sill;
So much to see—
My heart to fill.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

The Desert Listens to London

THE WIRELESS WAS set up on the terrace which opened from my tent. The beduin, who had to be allowed in because they wanted to hear, were already squatting there in a half circle when I went out: their indigo shoulders scarce showing in the darkness—only a bracelet or a dagger gleamed here and there among them. The two brothers fiddled with the box, trying to pick out London among the wandering noises of the world. Below us a blur of embers and faint gurgling of camels showed where the caravan from Shabwa slept.

The voice from London came startlingly through the Arabian quiet. As it was Sunday evening, it was the service in some church or cathedral. A blurred sentence, then words solemn and clear. "The Lord keep and preserve you, in body and in soul." Those were all I heard: after them, strange noises swallowed everything, and left only a vague sound of prayer: but I sat shaken, moved by the comfort of those words and filled with loneliness. . . . The wireless continued to make hideous noises.

"If those are prayers," said one of the beduin, "ours are better."

Ibn Martak twisted the knob about, trying to find something articulate in the capitals of Europe: horrible discords rent the Arabian night. I begged him to stop, and retired to the painted cheerfulness of my tent: the electric engine died down soon after: the illuminated façade of the harim sank back into one darkness with the cliff behind it: the sleeping camels from Shabwa, couched in a circle below, lay brown and soft under the stars: and beyond them, sandy billows blown hither by desert winds lay also soft and brown.—FREYA STARK, in "The Southern Gates of Arabia." (New York: Dutton.)

La Maîtrise et non pas la Domination

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI bien des gens sont embarrassés lorsqu'il s'agit de voir où la maîtrise sur les circonstances adverses dégénère en une licence blâmable; où l'autorité légitime devient une domination personnelle injustifiée.

La Bible affirme que Dieu donne à l'homme l'empire sur toute la terre (Genèse 1:26): "Alors Dieu dit: Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance; et qu'il règne sur les poissons de la mer, sur les oiseaux du ciel, sur le bétail, sur la terre entière, et sur tous les reptiles qui rampent sur le sol." Qu'est-ce que cette maîtrise spirituelle, et comment peut-on la manifester dans l'existence humaine?

Un fait que connaissent tous ceux qui s'occupent des animaux nous permettra peut-être d'entrevoir la nature spirituelle de la maîtrise: c'est seulement par l'amour, la bonté, la patience qu'on arrive à gouverner les animaux d'une manière satisfaisante.

Bien que souvent citée, la fable du voyageur et de son manteau est encore applicable ici. On se rappellera que le vent et le soleil avaient fait un pari concernant ce manteau, que l'un et l'autre se disait capable de faire enlever. Or plus le vent soufflait, plus le voyageur s'enveloppait dans son manteau; par contre les chauds rayons du soleil l'engagèrent bien vite à s'en débarrasser.

La réflexion de l'Amour ne fait que du bien à tous, tandis que la cruauté, la haine, la crainte et les autres procédés de ce genre vont à l'encontre de leur but. Puisque comme les Écritures le déclarent, Dieu est Amour, l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, ne vit que dans l'Amour. A mesure que nous comprenons ce fait spirituel, nous apprenons à demeurer "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1), où nous ne pouvons être victimes de l'injustice et où le mal ne saurait entrer. Sachant que le mal n'a ni réalité ni pouvoir, le disciple exerce l'empire que Dieu lui donne sur le mal, sur le péché, la maladie et toutes les autres circonstances défavorables.

Dieu est Amour, et dans Sa tendresse Il ne prévoit que le bien pour Sa création; tel est l'enseignement de la Science Chrétienne, dont la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice, Mary Baker Eddy, a dit notamment (*Non et Oui*, pp. 10, 11): "L'harmonie éternelle, la perpétuité et la perfection constituent les phénomènes de l'être, gouvernés par les lois immuables et éternelles de Dieu; tandis que la matière et la volonté humaine, l'intellect, le désir et la crainte, ne sont ni les créateurs, ni les maîtres, ni les destructeurs de la vie ou de ses harmonies."

L'être réel est donc toujours satisfait, intégral; il jouit perpétuellement de tout ce qui concourt au bonheur et au bien-être. Comprenons cette vérité, appliquons-la, et les pensées d'autrui ne nous gêneront pas, tandis que nous-mêmes ne leur porterons aucun préjudice; c'est ainsi qu'en musique, en littérature, dans la peinture, la beauté est librement accessible à chacun, sans distinction de classes, de races ou de frontières. Parce que les arts sont d'essence mentale, leur expression — comme celle du bonheur lui-même — n'a pas de limites. Mrs. Eddy révèle une loi spirituelle inaltérable lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 206 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous." Chaque fois que le disciple, loin de chercher un pouvoir arbitraire, renonce aux préventions personnelles et s'en remet à la bienfaisante volonté divine, celle-ci opère dans le véritable intérêt de toutes les personnes en cause.

Adoptant ce point de vue, qu'on occupe une situation élevée ou subalterne, on s'acquitte de sa tâche avec patience, avec tolérance et sagesse; on travaille en tout temps avec amour et d'une manière intelligente. En vérité, ceux qui discernent le Christ manifesté par Jésus, lequel vint, comme il le déclara, "non pour être servi, mais pour servir" (Matthieu 20:28) — ceux-là se tiennent naturellement pour les serviteurs de tous; que leur position humaine soit très haute ou fort humble, ils savent qu'elle est assurée et que leur vie est utile, mais seulement dans la mesure où ils ont pour mobile le désir sincère de servir. Si cette norme nous oblige à nous corriger nous-mêmes, c'est afin que le faux sens des personnes et des choses disparaisse de notre conscience et de notre carrière; alors prévaudra le vrai statut de l'être, avec sa stabilité, son harmonie, sa substantialité, sa sécurité, son calme.

C'est quand les fausses caractéristiques — la crainte, l'orgueil, la présomption, l'injustice, la volonté égotiste, l'intolérance, la cruauté et leurs comparses — s'arrogent le pouvoir de faire la loi, qu'il semble y avoir domination personnelle, contrefaçon de la vraie maîtrise. Que de fois la Bible appuie sur la nature temporaire du mal et la permanence du bien; le Psalmiste par exemple nous donne ce conseil (Psaume 37:7, 9): "Abandonne-toi en paix à l'Éternel, et mets ton espoir en lui. Ne t'irrite point quand tu vois un homme réussir dans ses entreprises et venir à bout de ses mauvais desseins... En effet, les méchants seront exterminés; mais ceux qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel, ceux-là posséderont la terre!"

Il est certain que les nobles œuvres accomplies par les individus ou les peuples sont bien plus durables que les conquêtes injustes. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 192): "Le mal n'est pas pouvoir. C'est un semblant de force, qui bientôt trahit sa faiblesse, et tombe pour ne jamais se relever." Elle venait du reste d'écrire, dans la phrase précédente: "Le bien que vous faites et qui s'exprime en vous, vous donne le seul pouvoir qu'on puisse obtenir."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Forefather of The Flute

THE FLUTE IS the oldest wind instrument known, and its development is a story of great inventions, as thrilling as the discovery of steam power or radio. The fundamental principle of the flute was probably discovered thousands of years ago by some Neanderthal or Cro-Magnon man, when he noticed that the soft wind blowing across the top of a broken reed made a pleasant sound. This was an observation requiring intelligence of the highest type in primitive man and takes its place alongside of his awareness of numbers and of time.

No doubt centuries passed before our remote ancestors rose to an intellectual stature which enabled them to comprehend that low notes came from long reeds and high notes from short reeds, and to combine these reeds of varying length like the pipes in a pipe organ to make the well-known syrinx or pipes of Pan. As far back as we can go in history we find the syrinx. The Egyptians played this ancient flute long before they wrote history. . . .

Hundreds of years after the syrinx was invented another great musical discovery was made, quite by accident. All primitive peoples are fond of ornament, and a favorite way of ornamenting wood articles is by burning designs on them. . . . One day, we can imagine, a man sat dreaming in the sun and lazily burning spots on his syrinx. Through carelessness or through curiosity, he burned the holes completely through the walls of the tube. When he tried to blow the pipe he found its pitch changed. He also found that by covering the holes with his fingers he could still blow the original note for which the tube was intended, and that as he uncovered each lower hole the pitch ascended step by step. Here was a miraculous discovery and one which had far-reaching effects on the history of music.—From "The Story of Musical Instruments," by H. W. SCHWARTZ. (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Dominion versus Domination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ARE TODAY at a loss to determine where rightful dominion over adverse circumstances degenerates into unprincipled lawlessness; where legitimate authority becomes improper personal domination.

The Bible records that God gave man dominion over all the earth (Genesis 1:26): "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." What is this spiritual dominion, and how is it to be brought about in human experience?

Perhaps more than a hint of the spiritual nature of dominion is to be gained from the fact, well known to all who have to do with them, that control over animals can be successfully gained only through love, kindness, and patience.

There may be recounted here the oft-told tale of the sun and the wind, which one day vied with each other to see which should first succeed in divesting a certain traveler of his cloak. The harder the wind blew, the closer the traveler wrapped his cloak about himself, but beneath the warmth of the sun's rays he gladly laid it off.

The reflection of Love indeed blesses all; whereas cruelty, hatred, fear, and the like, defeat their own ends. Since God is Love, as the Scriptures declare, then man, as His image and likeness, lives only in Love. As we understand this spiritual fact, we learn to dwell in "the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), where we cannot be unrighteously imposed upon, and where evil cannot enter. Knowing that evil has no reality or power, one exercises his God-given dominion over evil, over sin, disease, and all untoward circumstances.

That God is Love, and lovingly purposes only good for His creation, is the teaching of Christian Science, whose Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, has written (No and Yes, pp. 10, 11), "Eternal harmony, perpetuity, and perfection, constitute the phenomena of being, governed by the immutable and eternal laws of God; whereas matter and human will, intellect, desire, and fear, are not the creators, controllers, nor destroyers of life or its harmonies."

True being is therefore ever satisfied and complete, in perpetual enjoyment of all that appertains to happiness and well-being. As we understand and apply this truth, we are safe from interference by, and are ourselves without prejudice to, the thoughts of others, even as the loveliness of music, literature, and art is freely available, irrespective of race, class, or national frontiers. Being primarily mental, these, like happiness itself, are susceptible of unlimited expression. Mrs. Eddy reveals an unalterable spiritual law, when she writes on page 206 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all." Whenever the individual, seeking no arbitrary power, surrenders personal bias to God's beneficent will, it operates for the lasting benefit of all concerned.

From this standpoint, those in positions of authority and those in subordinate posts will fulfill their obligations with forbearance, tolerance, and wisdom, giving at all times loving and intelligent service. Indeed, those who discern the Christ, as manifested by Jesus, who came "not to be ministered unto, but to minister," as he said (Matthew 20:28), naturally regard themselves as servants to all, however exalted or lowly their human positions may be, knowing that these are secure, and their lives fruitful, only in proportion to the spirit of service which actuates them. Should this standard involve self-discipline, this is only that the false sense of persons and things may disappear from one's consciousness and experience, to the end that the true status of being, with its stability, harmony, substantiality, security, and self-possession, may come into its own.

It is when the false traits of fear, pride, self-assertion, injustice, self-will, intolerance, cruelty, and the like, take the law into their own hands, that personal domination, counterfeiting dominion, seems to ensue. The Bible repeatedly stresses the temporary nature of evil and the permanence of good, as, for example, in the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 37:7, 9): "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him: fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. . . . For evildoers shall be cut off: but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth."

How true it is that the righteous achievements of individuals and nations far outlive unrighteous conquest! Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 192): "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise." And in the preceding sentence she says, "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Moving Picture

Blue scillas in my garden grow,
And just beyond a patch of snow
A blue jay struts, while in the sky
A little white cloud passes by.

H. P. F.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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In May

My heart is full of May. How can I know
How autumn spun its thin gray threads of
rain,
And, chilling them to whiteness, skein by
skein,
December wove its austere robe of snow?
The little singing winds that come and go
Pledge me their promise, redolently sweet,
Of long days loitering on golden feet
To meet the quiet sunset's primrose glow.

And when the night has spanned the earth
with stars,
And purple lilies lie at perfumed ease,
How can I know how grief makes fast its
bars,
Or sorrow feeds upon its empty husk?
Only light grasses lifting to the breeze—
Only white petals drifting down the dusk.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1939

Hail Circus! It's in Boston; For a Whole Week, Too

Crowd at Boston Garden sees spectacular show which includes many new, sensational acts.

Ferdinand pranced happily into the ring and blinked his big round eyes at the laughing crowd. The Matador went into a mock frenzy when Ferdinand kissed him. The band blared out; the elephants danced, and Ferdinand was very happy.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Circus, if not Spring, came to Boston yesterday, setting up in Boston Garden for a week's engagement. And the question everybody asks is, "What's new with Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus?"

This year the answer can be a long list that includes the Pilades troupe, men who use a long inclined runway to gain speed in projecting themselves into a spin that carries them over three elephants; Hubert Castle, the taut wire master, who turns a complete somersault, feet to feet, through a hoop; Lucio and Belmonte Cristiani, who somersault over each other in changing horses.

Then there is Ferdinand, unbilled, unhonored, rushed in last night to divert audience thought from Fritzi Bartoni, who fell from her swing above the center ring.

Her act, done without nets at her own insistence, according to the circus management, involved certain spins and mock drops from a swinging bar about half the distance from the floor as the trapezes of the flying aerialists. She was injured, the physicians said, but not critically.

Ferdinand, played by two clowns attired in the latest Disney fashion, cavorted around while sundry picadors, matadors and what not tried vainly to incite truculence, and the children howled more loudly than at any other marvel of the night, which probably dismayed the management no end, for they have some expensive acts this year.

The word "streamlined" is used in connection with the circus this year, but it isn't particularly apt. What is meant is that qualified artists have recolored and redesigned effects and costumes, and diligent showmen have rearranged, eliminated and speeded up acts so the total effect is less confusion, more selection and a considerably accelerated pace.

In former years the complaint has been heard that there is too much doing at once. One tried to see everything and missed much. The acts were brief and there were few lags, but, even so, the show seemed overlong. This year, it is apparent, there has been an obvious attempt to answer this criticism.

When an act has something really difficult or amusing to offer everything else pauses, the drums roll out, the spotlights focus, and there is no competing diversion until the bit is completed.

This "streamlining" has necessitated omitting many old acts. One cannot deny a nostalgic word for Walter Guice, the trapeze clown; Harry Ritteley, who teetered on his high tables for so many years; the Wallendas and others. They have gone into retirement, or, perhaps, to lesser shows in the Ringling group; for the Big Show, the first love of the Ringlings, must be eternally new.

It is new and different, but in the same way. New faces, new costumes, fresh paint, new tunes from Merle Evans and his band; yet the basic, clamoring, joyous appeal of the circus is ever the same. They were talking about it, a little group by the press door in the Garden last night. Fred Bradna, the dapper little ringmaster whose shrill whistle paces the Big Show; George Smith of Worcester, the resourceful general manager; Bill Conway, who buys all the supplies—the amazing number of potatoes, eggs, salt, sugar, and so on—needed to keep the Big Show rolling; John Brice, the circus's own chief of police.

Each has a certain humorous look about the eyes. You hear their story and learn that each was a boy who ran away with the circus, and now, after an aggregate experience of 138 years, not one will say he is sorry. They were talking about this year's Big Top, which will be used for the first time in Brooklyn next week when the circus goes under canvas. It has been designed by Charles LeMaire, the New York costumer, who is now in charge of the Big Show's production. It starts with a deep blue color at the peaks and blends into lighter blue from the ridges to sidewalls. Thus, gone is the old gray canvas color. The interior scheme is blue, with gold and silver poles. Most amazing of all, the Big Top will be air conditioned this year!

Their eyes light up as they describe this circus innovation, and their enthusiasm speaks more loudly than words of the enternal youth of the circus idea.

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer attending performance

Seen at the Circus in Boston Garden

1. The new high ladder act billed as "The Four Queens." 2. Gordon Orton and his Liberty Horses. 3. This girl hints of the splendor of opening spectacle, "The World Comes to the World's Fair." 4. The Circus must have its "Joey." 5. This little spectator enjoyed the show. 6. Veterans who make the circus wheels go 'round. Left to right: Fred Bradna, ringmaster; William J. Conway, contracting agent; John Brice, chief of the Circus' police; George W. Smith of Worcester, general manager.

Drive Opened For Channel By Dorchester

Straight 30-foot deep channel is aim—Review of Army survey asked—Funds hinder.

Port interests are launching another campaign to secure a deeper and straighter channel through Dorchester Bay from President Roads to the Neponset River to open up the only area of the Port of Boston that it still available for future development.

The project has been under way for several years with shipping and Port people seeking a channel 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide to displace the present narrow and crooked channel of about 18 feet depth.

Approval of the plan was granted by the United States Army Engineers nearly four years ago, with a recommendation that $169,000 be appropriated by the Government. But the Government qualified its commitment by requiring the dredging of training basins and other improvements on the part of local interests.

The amount of money necessary to provide these requirments was many times the sum recommended for expenditures by the Government, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commmerce. Nothing was done about it owing to the prohibitive expense to the local groups.

But the shipping fraternity of New England is persistent, and led by Mr. Davis a review of the Army Engineers' report has been asked. This is the formal way of re-opening the case, Mr. Davis explained.

Officials of the Army Engineers said today that a hearing is to be held about the middle of June this year. Port interests are expected at that time to attempt to secure removal of some of the financially prohibitive qualifications placed on the project by the War Department, said Mr. Davis today.

Several industries would locate in undeveloped territory served by the proposed improvement, Mr. Davis asserted, if larger vessels could get to the vicinity.

$14 Wage Asked For Store Helpers

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Minimum Wage Board for Retail Stores has just recommended a minimum wage of $14 a full work week for experienced women and minor employees of retail stores in Rhode Island cities of more than 20,000.

The Board's report, first conclusive wage action since the department store strike here two years ago, also recommended a $13 weekly minimum for similar employees in cities and towns of less than 20,000.

A public hearing on the report will be conducted by State Labor Director Harvey Saul within the next 30 days, 10 days after which he will issue a directory order making provisions of the report effective.

Mediation Urged By Sons of Italy

Congress was petitioned to request President Roosevelt to invite England, France, Germany, and Italy to allow the United States to act as mediator in all major disputes between them, in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Grand Council of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

The Council also asked Congress to re-enact the present neutrality law without change, and also to investigate "the nature, sources, and extent of foreign influence and foreign propaganda in the United States calculated to arouse our hatred and suspicion of other nations, and to involve us in European quarrels and wars."

Shingle Shipment Held in Customs

Although the quota for importation of red cedar shingles from Canada for the first six months of this year, under the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement, was filled on April 14, and no more can be imported until July 1, a shipment of 8,000 bundles or 2,000,000 shingles, was brought to Boston from British Columbia ports, aboard the British freighter Skeldergate, which is tied up at the Wiggin Terminal in the Mystic River, today. The 8,000 bundles are being put into storage under customs custody.

Protesting Against Boston Taxes

By a Staff Photographer

Two Leaders

Attorney George A. Morin and Charles A. Malley of Apartment House Owners Association

Faneuil Hall Again Rings To Cry for Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

later explained his absence on grounds that he was "too busy."

The four major avenues of economy were outlined by James Dempsey, Executive Director of the Alliance. He said that because of the City's financial condition and the plight of home owners and other real estate owners, the time has come for city employees to make a sacrifice.

"Unless they do, the number of persons employed by the city will have to be reduced drastically and there is the danger of the discontinuance of some city services.

"There is a limit beyond which taxpayers cannot go. Very definitely that limit has now been reached. Unless we practice economy in the strictest sense of the word payless pay days will come to Boston. . . . City employees must face the facts."

The speaker said the Executive Committee of the Alliance recommended re-establishment of graduated reductions in the city pay roll, "discontinued by Mayor Mansfield under the erroneous impression that the depression was over."

"More Boston residents would own their own homes if conditions here would permit," said Mr. Dempsey. "That fact that only 25 per cent of Boston residents, according to 1930 figures, own their own homes is a reflection upon the desirability of home ownership in this city. Among the large cities of the United States, Boston's percentage of home-owners is at the foot of the list."

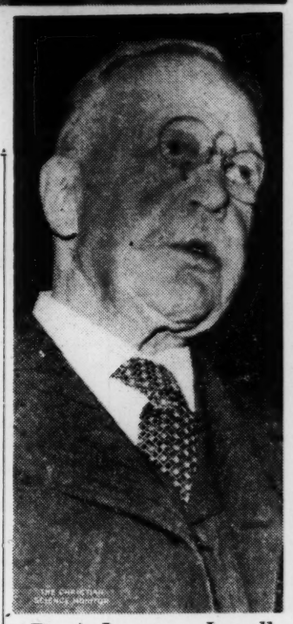
State Aid Urged

That the state "ought to come through with $2,100,000 assistance . . . as a minimum," was voiced by H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who demanded widespread economies to prevent a tax rise beyond last year's record figure of $41.30 per $1,000 valuation.

"The commonwealth has simply got to dig deeper in making economies in its budget," said Mr. Loeffler, stating that "State imposed expenses on Boston alone have increased nearly four dollars over last year."

"Most of the savings have got to come from pay rolls, for they use up about two dollars out of every three the city spends."

Boston business district property sells today for 12 to 20 per cent of its assessed valuation, Benjamin C. Tower, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, declared and demanded general revision of valuation, a "last ditch fight aganist state spending" . . . and reduction of city services to "bare necessities." He said building after building is being demonished to save taxes.



Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell

President emeritus of Harvard University

Utilities Board Supports Clavin

The State Public Utilities Commission, in defiance of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's policy prohibiting noncompetitive civil service positions in State service, has refused to discharge Charles B. Clavin of New Bedford as an inspector in the State Division of Railways, it was learned today.

Mr. Clavin was granted a noncompetitive examination for the position in the last days of the administration of Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. His six-month probationary period ends in June, after which time he will become a permanent employee unless discharged before that date.

Governor Saltonstall has established the policy that all such employees shall be discharged during the probationary period.

When the situation was called to his attention today the Governor said, "I assume that if there were any case of persons holding noncompetitive positions, the matter has been taken up with the department. I have done my best to see that the promises I made during the campaign were carried out in a perfectly fair and impersonal manner."

When Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, made a motion to discharge Mr. Clavin, Richard D. Grant and John M. Whouley, members of the Commission, voted against the motion, while Abraham C. Webster, another member voted "present."

The latter three signed a statement made part of the Department's records stating that "Mr. Clavin's work as an inspector of that division is up to the standard required of the position."

Mr. Clavin was a member of Governor Hurley's military staff.

Steps to Oust Backus Taken By Saltonstall

Governor calls on State Utilities Commission to start removal proceedings against him at once.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced he will ask the State Public Utilities Commission to institute removal proceedings against John H. Backus, Director of the State Division of Securities, on the ground that he accused the Governor of submitting to the Legislature a proposal "tainted by personal reasons outside the good of the people of the Commonwealth" and for stating a falsehood before the Governor.

The Governor at the noon press conference said, "I am going to send a written communication to the Commission in which I will state the facts of the occurence of yesterday and tell them in my opinion these facts constitute cause for action on their part. It is a matter within their department and I believe they should act on it."

This new plan of action constitutes a complete change from the first plan announced by the Governor last night when he said he would conduct the ouster proceedings against Mr. Backus personally. The request to the commission was announced directly after the Governor had conferred on the Backus case with Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission and had discussed procedure in the case with Raymond S. Wilkins, his personal attorney and Carroll L. Meins, his executive secretary.

The Backus removal proceedings follow charges the Securities Division Director made yesterday before the Legislative Committee on State Administration that the Governor's proposal to abolish the Securities Division was actually fathered by Harcourt Amory of the Smith Barney and Company, treasurer of the Republican State Committee "for personal reasons."

Asked what would be done if the Public Utilities Commission failed to remove Mr. Backus who had refused to accede to the Governor's demand that he resign, the Governor said "that remains to be seen." Meanwhile Mr. Backus has announced he will serve as his own counsel in the removal proceedings and that he will summon Mr. Amory to the proceedings.

The Governor's resignation order came after Mr. Backus, at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on State Administration yesterday, charged that Harcourt Amory of Smith, Barney and Company, Boston investment bankers, and treasurer of the Republican State Committee, for "personal interests" fathered the Governor's recommendation for abolition of the securities division.

Although members of the Committee told the Governor Mr. Backus had charged that Mr. Amory had backed the abolition plan because "Backus won't let him put across certain fraudulent securities," Mr. Backus, when called before the Governor, denied that he had used the word "fraudulent" in connection with Mr. Amory or that he had referred to Mr. Amory when he made another statement that "the thieves are not getting away with it."

As the result of the conference with Mr. Backus and the State Administration Committee members the Governor demanded Mr. Backus' resignation.

Mr. Backus, who was assistant secretary to former Gov. James M. Curley and a former Assistant United States Attorney, remarked to the press "I told him I wouldn't resign."

The Governor later stated that ouster proceedings against Mr. Backus, on the ground that he had made unsupported charges and impugned the motives of the Chief Executive, would be instituted "promptly."

While Mr. Backus was on the gubernatorial carpet Mr. Amory issued a complete denial of Mr. Backus' charges, insisting neither he nor his associates had anything to do with the Governor's securities division proposal and that "no security offered for sale by my firm has ever been refused registration in Massachusetts."

May Conference For House Sales

Real estate brokers under the leadership of the Home Owners Loan Corporation will meet at the Hotel Statler on Thursday to hear the latest reports of building activities throughout Massachusetts and to formulate plans for an all-State campaign for boosting home sales.

Principal speaker for the conference will be Ivan Carson, HOLC deputy general manager in charge of property management. Merrill Hunt, regional manager, New York City, and D. J. LeHand, State manager, will discuss problems from their respective angles.

Coolidge Farm a Park?

WASHINGTON (AP)—A memorial to former President Coolidge at his birthplace in Plymouth, Vt., has been proposed by Senator Gibson (R) of Vermont. He said several lawmakers also were considering a suggestion for a national park at Plymouth, to include the Coolidge family home.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Yeomen of the Guard," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow at 2:15: "Trial by Jury," and "The Pirates of Penzance."

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:30.

Shubert—
"Frank Fay's Show," starring Elsie Janis and Eva Le Gallienne. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber," 2, 5, 8. Also "Cafe Society," with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Stagecoach," featuring John Wayne, George Bancroft and Claire Trevor. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Union Pacific," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart.

University—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding." Also "Cynara," with Kay Francis and Ronald Colman.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend." 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Radio—Page 10

Fine Arts—
Mia Slavenska in "Ballerina." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood." 2:45, 7:10, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillio Bagrio. Travelogue on "Lake Como," and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Also "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Fenway: 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," featuring Lynn Bari and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Disney review: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner, and Mary Clare. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:20, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:10, 8:50.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Repertory—
"Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor and Franchot Tone. Also "Romance of the Limberlost," with J. Parker and Eric Linden. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor in "Stand Up and Fight." Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "The Kid From Texas." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Ice Follies of 1939," starring Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery.

Tremont—
"Out West with the Hardys," with Mickey Rooney. Also "The Life of Henry the VIII," with Charles Laughton. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Lowell Thomas Tour "To New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An Hour for Lunch," "Small Town Idol." "The Story of Alfred Noble," latest news reels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix and Lucille Ball. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Midnight," featuring Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Exeter—
W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, and Gloria Stuart. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Tomorrow

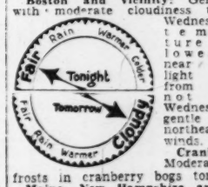
Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Oriental Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Annual Dinner for the League of Nations Association—
Women's City Club. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30. Clarence K. Streit will speak on "Union Now."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair, with moderate cloudiness tonight and Wednesday, slight temperature change, lowest tonight near 40 degrees; light frost back from the shore; not so cool Wednesday night; gentle to moderate northeast to north winds.



Cranberry Bogs: Moderate to heavy frosts in cranberry bogs tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight, with light frost in exposed places. Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday; light frost in exposed places tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast and north winds; generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	40	Minneapolis	44	40
Bermuda	70	62	New Orleans	70	64
Chicago	42	38	New York	48	44
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	52	48
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	52	48
Kansas City	52	52	St Louis	44	42
Los Angeles	54	54	SanFrancisco	50	48
Miami	66	60	Washington	48	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. May 2.
B—Minimum, May 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:20 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:32 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:13 p. m.

July Legislative Adjournment May Follow Delay on Budget

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While numerous legislators have been discussing for some time the possibility of recessing the Legislature during July and August and reconvening the session in September, legislative leaders now see signs indicating that 1939 work may be cleaned up by mid-July, thus obviating the recess necessity.

Strangely enough, the present State budget tangle resulting in delay of the Ways and Means Committee report is responsible for the present optimism in some official quarters.

Work on Other Issues

Ordinarily the budget is reported before May 1, but because for the first time in history the Committee is considering a biennial budget, it has been handicapped. Thus instead of considering the budget at this time, the Legislature will have a month in which to act on other major issues. Should the House and Senate clean up the major legislation prior to the Ways and Means Committee report it would be possible for the Legislature to prorogue by mid-July, according to the leaders.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, is one of the optimists. He points out that if the Legislature can do a hard month's work in May the month of June could be devoted to the budget and attendant financial bills, while the first two weeks in July could be devoted to session-end duties.

He explained that Ways and Means has before it approximately 250 bills other than the budget and most of these are bills which must be cleaned up before the Legislature even considers a recess, let alone prorogation. Thus, recess or not, the Legislature probably will run into July.

Therefore, inasmuch as the goal back of those favoring a recess is to avoid sitting in July and August, the leaders believe the work might as well be cleaned up without a recess.

Had the budget come in at the usual time the Legislature would have stopped all other work to consider it. As a result work would have bogged down and a long session or a recess would have been certain.

True to Form?

Of course, during all sessions optimism for early closing is high for a time. Usually the predictions regarding closing are far wide of the mark, and the Legislature may run true to form this year.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, is of the opinion that it is yet too early to determine whether the Legislature can prorogue by mid-July. He is holding to the theory that a session stretching into August must be avoided. He insists that during the hot weather legislation is rushed through or blocked and inasmuch as some major issues are always considered near the end of the session they could be passed upon more effectively and judiciously in the Fall. Therefore, if prospects indicate a session lasting far into July Senator Cotton is all for calling a summer recess.

How to Recess

To effect a recess there are three possible ways, it is understood. The Legislature could hold informal sessions during July and August to be attended only by one or two leaders in each branch. The Legislature, on its own authority, cannot adjourn for more than two days. Therefore informal sessions would be necessary three times a week. Such a procedure was followed last year when the Republican leaders were combatting Gov. Charles F. Hurley's spending drive.

On the other hand it is understood the Legislature could, with the consent of the Governor, recess for a period not exceeding 90 days. Probably to effect such a plan the Legislature would dump all unfinished measures into recess commissions with orders to report the day the Legislature reconvenes.

The Legislature could also prorogue and set a date for a special session in the Fall. The dumping of unfinished business into recess commissions could also be employed in connection with this plan.

However, the legislative leaders are hoping business can be cleaned up early without the necessity of a recess or sessions during the hot days of July and August.

E. M. M.

The merry, merry month *of* May

May

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..

Merry, because winter's far behind . . . because Spring is in the air . . . and Summer's just ahead . . . and because you're planning to go places and do things.

Let the telephone help make plans or reservations. Long distance calls cost little nowadays, especially at night and on Sunday. Then 35c takes you nearly 100 miles* — 50c takes you 150 miles* — and it's most economical to reach almost every friend you have or place you plan to go.

*3 minute station-to-station rate. A small Federal tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

Adult Center Seeks $25,000 For Education

Education which is not a superimposing of ideas upon other people but rather a sharing of ideas, in a truly informal and adult manner, is growing in popularity. That is why the Boston Center for Adult Education needs more room.

The fortnight's drive for the sum of $25,000 which began yesterday is necessary, both to continue the pleasant courses now being conducted at 79 Mount Vernon Street, and to acquire additional property containing some kind of auditorium for assembly.

Since Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University and Miss Dorothy Hewitt founded the Center six years ago its methods, which were inspired by those of adult education in the Scandinavian countries, have been imitated all over the United States. Groups as far off as New Zealand are studying its plan and arranging to install similar facilities.

The effort, according to officials at the Center, is primarily to reduce "the number of dead people walking around," and the joy which all types of individuals, from the teen ages up to almost the stage of the nonagenarian, express as they gather around the cheery open fires of the Mount Vernon Street house of an evening, are indication enough that the courses in international events, arts, natural sciences, languages, physical culture and so forth are no mere form of self-discipline.

The woman of 85 who is having considerable fun taking up the study of "Effective Speech" and the two school teachers, retired because of the teacher age limit, who are studying art for the first time in their lives and actually selling their pastels, appear to feel that they are quite free from the classroom atmosphere.

The small fee charged for enrollment covers but two thirds of the operating cost of the Center. This means that the organization must look to public-spirited citizens for the additional amount required. Its founders and other officers feel that all those who are interested in the contribution which it is making to democracy, by encouraging intelligent thinking among the grownup population of the country, will be eager to help it in continuing its work.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Improving Their Cultural Background

Wilbour C. Lown

Scenes at Boston Center for Adult Education

Upper—A class in marionette making. Inset—Lamppost at headquarters of Center, 79 Mount Vernon Street. Lower—Course in poetry writing and reading showing informal manner of discussion around fireplace.

'Kidnapings' Mark Annual Crimson-Lampoon Warfare

The annual Lampoon-Crimson hostilities, enlivened by kidnapings broke out yesterday at Harvard—and as suddenly ended today. May 1 is traditional riot day among college students and an additional incentive was (oddly enough) Wellesley's hoop race yesterday morning.

There was no noise. The majority of the student body were unaware of the struggle. Now and then a fire extinguisher would hiss angrily from a window or passing car. A few windows shattered before mysterious missles. Beyond that—silence.

It all began when Edward C. K. Read, president of the Lampoon, won the Wellesley hoop race. He was promptly unmasked and "dunked" in the lake. From that point on, he ceased to be news—or so the reporters thought. It was not until early last night that the truth was known. Editor Read was still news; he had disappeared shortly after winning the race. The leaderless Lampoon men were furious. Someone had "put the snatch" on their president just when he should be reveling in the best publicity in years.

So they stormed the Crimson building. Paper bags full of water and fire extinguishers repulsed them, but not before three Crimsonites, including Sheffield West, managing editor, had been hauled off as hostages for the missing Mr. Read. In the "dungeons" of the Lampoon's fortress the hostages were bound and gagged.

Early this morning, the Crimson released Mr. Read, barefoot, on Cottage Farm Bridge. Then the Lampoon let the Crimson men out of the abandoned icebox in which they were strung up on hooks like so many pieces of mutton.

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Anti-Tutoring Forces Joined By Other Harvard Periodicals

The Week at Harvard

The scholastic hornet's nest which the Harvard Crimson stirred up last wek by its vigorous campaign to eliminate tutoring schools as a supplement to the university's educational system is now buzzing more angrily than ever. One by one, other student publications are swinging into line as exponents of the Crimson's policy.

Expressing dissatisfaction with the tutoring school system, the Advocate, monthly literary magazine of the undergraduates, has voted to reject all future advertisements of the schools. Giving up 12 per cent of their annual advertising revenue. The Advocate editors stated that "in spite of the fact that such a course means a severe financial loss to the magazine, it is upholding its integrity in taking this action; and we strongly urge all other undergraduate magazines to follow our lead." However, the Advocate hastened to point out that it was just as much concerned with the administration of Harvard's courses which have allowed the tutoring schools to flourish.

On Saturday, the Harvard Guardian, a magazine devoted to articles on the social sciences, became the third publication to enter the campaign. Enno R. Hobbing '40, president of the magazine, made the suggestion that a committee be established in order to gather support for the struggle and define its course.

No Assistance

"Tutoring schools have standards and practices of such a nature that they can be of no assistance in the process of real education," he said. "They impede the correction of individual weaknesses and they hinder the correction of any faults within the university's teaching system."

Meanwhile the Crimson editors busied themselves with the poll of the student body which they are conducting on the subject of the "cram" schools. Indications are that the poll, which is being answered by an unusually high proportion of students will give an amazing picture of the prevalence of "tutoring" among all undergraduate classes. The courses which lend themselves most easily to rapid-fire review sessions and academic short-cuts will also be revealed.

One of the most peculiar revelations about the whole tutoring school system which has so far been brought to light is that it is unique at Harvard. Yale and Princeton both have several such schools nearby, but they are far less numerous and less active than those in Harvard Square. Yale reports that the fact that many courses there have daily written papers is the reason why tutoring is not more prevalent. Princeton has confined the activities of such schools by means of a student tutoring association, participated in by both students and professors.

Price Increase

Because of "numerous adjustments benefiting employees," food rates in the university dining halls will be increased next fall, according to an announcement by Aldrich Durant, business manager of Harvard. The rates set in the spring of 1936 will be advanced because since that time Harvard has incurred increased expenses due to the unionization of its cooks and waitresses.

"The cumulative effect of these adjustments has been such that for the past two years the receipts of the dining halls have failed to cover the charges by a considerable margin," Mr. Durant explained. He added that no increase in the price of food has been the cause of this action, which will affect over 2,000 students.

All of the weekly rates, for 21, 14, and 10 meals, respectively, will be increased 75 cents over the present price. Harvard students will then pay 40 cents for breakfast, 60 cents for luncheon, and 90 cents for dinner.

Triad Choralists Featuring Harpist

Miss Mildred Dilling, concert harpist, who has a record of seven recitals at the White House during the last three administrations, and 17 concerts in London within three weeks, will be the soloist at the fifth annual spring concert of the Triad Choral Club, in Jordan Hall, May 11. The Club is one of the Employees' Associated Clubs of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Miss Dilling will play numbers by Bach, Couperin, Lizst, Pierné, Albeniz, Tournier and Renié and the chorus will be heard in songs by De Koven, Tchaikovsky, Vaughan Williams, Deems Taylor, Purcell, Schubert and others, under the direction of Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

For Wednesday, May 3

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, May 3

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: "Nationalist Composers of the Nineteenth Century." Donald J. Grout Harvard.

(11.73mc-25.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Sousa's Orchestra	"Midstream"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	P. T. A. Round Table	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Billy and Betty"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
5:45 Interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Music: scores	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	Music: sports	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Rubinoff's Violin	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	News comment	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	Rubinoff's Violin	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Future Frontiers"	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music": concert	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell; Roland Young; music	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": George Jessel; interviews	N. E. Town Meeting: "How Far Should We	WMEX Camera Club "Around the Town"
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Aid European Democracies in War?"	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust": music	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy	"Safeguarding Civilization": awards	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra; guest				Variety Hour
9:45				Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.; trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	Bob Hope; Anna May Wong; company	Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	Dinner speakers
10:15				Dinner speakers
10:30 "New Voices"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog House": drama; music	Address, Crown Prince Olav, Norway	News Service
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.			"Dance Parade"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch.	"Invitation to Dance"
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Spike Featherstone's Or.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Ear Benders": orch.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Vocal Vogues"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Speakers	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; speakers	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "About Us"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Home Forum"	"Central City": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road to Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Talk; drama	"Betty and Bob"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Talk; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Network program	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs	Network program	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Cardinals	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	Women's Clubs	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cardinals	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-Cardinals	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Cardinals	Sport reports
4:45 "Brevities"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	Children's program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Serenaders	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; Baseball	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Question Wheel"	News Service
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Senator Burke, "Taxes"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Preview opening of Los	"Americans at Home"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Angeles Union Depot	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Good Citizenship":	Gilbert and Sullivan's
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	speaker	"Ruddigore": D'Oyly
9:00 Anne Shirley, Tom	Alfred M. Landon, ad-	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Carte Opera Company
9:15 Brown in dramatization; songs;	dress	with Fred Allen and	Concert orchestra	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:30 orchestra	'Wings for the Martins':	Company: interview;	"Music by Faith"	"Ruddigore": D'Oyly
9:45	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Carte Opera Company
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	"Top Tunes"
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	It": legal oddities	"Top Tunes"
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	News Service
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news		News Service	tra; soloists	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:15 Sports; Cincin		Weather Service	Concert orchestra	Dan Meredith's Orch.
11:30 May Fe		Morgan's Orch	"Music by Faith"	Dance Orchestra
11:45 calists; o				News Service

Facts You Should Know About Buying Used Cars

Business, through the Boston Better Business Bureau, is publishing a series of FACT booklets to aid consumers in their everyday money management problems and relations with business.

One of these booklets, "FACTS You Should Know About BUYING USED CARS," is now available to consumers without charge with the compliments of this publication and the business concerns supporting the Boston Better Business Bureau.

Send to the Boston Better Business Bureau for your copy today.

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Passenger Mileage by Plane Shows Increase in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 2—Vermonters are becoming more air-conscious. Passenger mileage from points in Vermont to Boston, Montreal, and New York City is increasing, according to air-line officials.

Vermont has been slow to promote air travel, but lines between Montreal and Boston and touching at Burlington, Montpelier, and White River Junction have in four years become essential. Start of service by the Canadian Colonial Airlines, with planes stopping at Burlington, on runs between Montreal and New York City, is an index of the growth.

Service was curtailed this spring due to certain obstructions near the Burlington airport which had to be removed to permit the largest planes of the Colonial Lines to land. These have now been removed and 24 passengers were reported as having been carried from the Burlington airport during the past week bound for New York and Canadian points.

Next week one of the new 21-passenger Douglas planes which will see regular service with the Colonial Lines over Vermont this summer will be on exhibition at the Burlington airport. Meanwhile, service over the Boston & Maine Airlines, which the late Amelia Earhart had a part in inaugurating four years ago, has maintained a slow but steady growth.

Private flying has not kept pace with the commercial, although there has been a slight increase in the number of private planes licensed in Vermont. Last year there were approximately 56 private planes carrying Vermont licenses.

The controversy which has been going on between Gov. George D. Aiken and Samuel H. Crosby, State WPA Administrator, regarding projected removal of the Administration's offices from Montpelier to some other Vermont location, is still going on. Governor Aiken, a week or so ago, demanded definite information regarding the change. Then the Governor, indicating that office space now taken up by the WPA personnel could be put to use by overcrowded State departments, went over the Administrator's head to Regional Director John J. McDonough of Boston. Mr. McDonough subsequently wired Crosby the date of removal was to be put off until "at least July 1."

A special investigator, said to be representing a Congressional appropriations committee, during the past week has been examining the operation of the WPA in Vermont, according to Mr. Crosby. At the same time Mr. Crosby denied changes in his administrative staff were made for political reasons and declared that the danger of making political capital out of relief employment lies in placing "undue power" in the hands of local officials. He intimated that more projects in Vermont may be taken out of local supervision and placed under direct supervision of WPA officials.

Mr. Crosby announced that personnel cuts scheduled for May 1 had been postponed until later in the month in the hope that natural reduction through private and civic employment would reduce the number having to be cut off WPA because of curtailed appropriations.

* * *

First information received by the State Department of Agriculture on the 1939 maple sugar crop indicates the southern and middle counties have had a rather fair season and that the northern tier of counties has been handicapped by deep snow which has delayed operations two to three weeks.

According to the survey, southern orchardists will probably average two pounds of sugar per tree. A fair average to date would be about 60 to 70 per cent of the average crop, or about 1½ pounds of sugar per tree.

40 Fined $320 in Raid On Lawrence Gamblers

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 2 (AP)—Fines totaling $320 were imposed yesterday on 40 men arrested by State troopers who raided a gambling establishment in the business district early Sunday.

Harry Jamgogian, who pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting in maintaining a gambling nuisance, and Charles Baggasarian, who pleaded innocent to the same charge, were fined $50 by Judge Frederic N. Chandler.

Children Build Church of School Blocks

By a Staff Photographer

Edwin P. Seaver Kindergarten School, Forest Hills

Upper—The class with teachers Miss Olivia B. Hazelton at left and Miss Ruth Higbee rear center. Lower, left to right—James Mitiquy, Donald McCarthy, Robert MacHarrie and the model

Children at the Edwin P. Seaver Kindergarten School, Forest Hills, have just completed the building of a model church as part of their daily work. The plan of erecting the church, using the school blocks, was suggested by a group of the children themselves.

After weeks of detailed work, the finished product shows the originality and ingenuity on the part of the pupils. The church is five feet in height and is approximately the same length. Blue construction paper is used as the carpet for the floor.

In the interior are little chairs serving as pews. There also is a miniature organ, and on the rack is placed a copy of music written by one of the children. The roof is made of corrugated paper, painted green.

The children's project was supervised by their two teachers, Miss Olivia B. Hazelton and Miss Ruth Higbee.

Labor Demands Inclusion of All Under UCC Act

Organized labor in Massachusetts asked the Legislature today to extend the State's Unemployment Compensation Act to cover all employers of more than one worker. The law at present includes all employing more than four, having been broadened to that base last Jan. 1, from the original 1935 Bill which was directed only at employers of eight or more persons.

Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, charged before the legislative Committee on Labor and Industries that it is creating unfair competitive and labor conditions to exempt employers of less than four workers. He said small employers were extending every effort to reduce their payrolls to less than four, and that this was causing more unemployment, as well as denying unemployment compensation to workers who need the benefits.

It is also placing those employers with four workers, who are paying their 2.7 per cent U. C. C. tax, in an unfair position when they compete for orders with concerns exempt from the U. C. C. levy because of limited number of employees, the labor men contend.

Only Opposing Argument

"The only argument against inclusion of all," Mr. Taylor asserted, "is that it may complicate the administration, but for whom was the law originally designed—the designers or the beneficiaries?"

George L. Barnes, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said his organization was not directly concerned in the matter because it included no members employing as few as four workers, but he said that if the administration was to be foundered with a deluge of small employers, then it certainly would be a concern of his group.

Mr. Barnes expressed the opinion it would be difficult for the Unemployment Compensation Board to secure reports from rural areas and even cities where employers have only one man working.

Would Triple Employer Rolls

The Division of Unemployment Compensation estimated passage of the act would about triple the number of employers they have on their rolls, bringing the total near 90,000. It would, they estimate, add about 300,000 workers, bringing the total to 1,600,000.

Representative Harry Kalus, (D), of Boston, spoke in favor of the proposal today, holding Massachusetts should be the leader in social legislation of this type.

It is understood the UCC plans a report to the committee shortly as to the administrative feasibility of the proposal. In the meantime, the matter is being taken under consideration.

CAA Post for Warner

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed Edward P. Warner of Connecticut to be a member of the Civil Aeronautic Authority, succeeding Edward J. Noble, who resigned to become an advisor of Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce.

White's Remedies for West: Labor Rights and Production

Two proposals for economic and social rebirth of the American West were made at Harvard by William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette in the last of three lectures on "The Changing West." Last night, answering, "How May the West Survive?" Mr. White recommended that production be increased by getting more power out of fuel, and that the collective bargaining power of labor be so increased that it can share more in the consumption of the products it makes possible.

History—especially that of the West—is inextricably connected with "the little red school house and the little white church," in short, with religion and education, Mr. White said. Speaking of the West, he added, "I like to think that the men who came into this area have been coming for 150 years less hampered by tradition, less circumscribed by the lariat of formal legalities, and less bound by priest or authoritative creed, by social and economic restriction than were the men of any other great movement of human population in recorded time. They were free, these pioneers of our American West. The rising price of land when they touched it with their plows, furnished for a century an increment which released the people in that area and kept them decently free from unnecessary penury and man-made poverty. Indeed that increment—shall we say unearned increment?—of the land of the West brought prosperity to this whole Nation, North, South, and West."

But today the picture is different, Mr. White pointed out. The West as a section is under necessity of readjustment.

"Probably the answer will have to come from the little red school house. But the answer will come only if the little white church holds the fort of its faith in God and men in the fellowship of mutual aid, faith in some kind of democratic equality of opportunity.

"We must increase production if the West survives. Sweeping aside social vision and economic theory, getting down to the cold, hard truth about production, it may be truthfully said, I think, that the only way to increase production in this land, is to get more power out of fuel. We are now getting between 35 and 38 per cent capacity. It may be likely in the next decade we can bring that saving up to 45."

He believes that the present form of Government in the United States should continue, although progress is being held back by "the arrogance of the owners of the tools of industry."

"I believe in capitalism," he said. "I do not believe in a proletarian ownership of the tools of production. It has not worked."

He concluded by stating that fear and greed of some employers holds back development of an ideal country.

Pulp Firm Master Named

PORTLAND, Maine, May 2 (AP)—Federal Judge John A. Peters has named Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Maine Central Railroad, a special master in the reorganization of the Brown Company, a $42,000,000 pulp and paper concern.

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"Le Moment est Venu," Songea le morse, "de discuter bien des choses"
OF FURS AND RUGS AND STORAGE
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"The time has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of many things," of furs and rugs and storage.
Business Integrity
is the most important asset in choosing Your Storage Protection.
Cleanse and Store Your Furs and Rugs
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Legislators Get Hearings Summons

Thomas H. Green, State Civil Service Commissioner, caused a sensation in the House of Representatives lobby today when he attempted to have served on members of the House Committee on Civil Service, summonses to appear before the State Civil Service Commission tomorrow.

The summonses were designed to force the members to appear before the Commission to give evidence in the case of Joseph M. Londo of Waltham, who, Representative Frederick W. Willis (R) of Saugus had charged, took an examination for police officer, was found to be below the required height on two examinations and later was re-examined and found to be above the required height.

The members of the Committee were summoned to give all the evidence they had regarding the case.

The Commissioner's action was the result of the declaration yesterday from the floor of the House, by Representative Willis, that another member could make sensational disclosures about the Civil Service Department. Representative Willis, House Chairman of the Committee, accepted his summons under protest and asked Henry D. Wiggin, counsel of the House, for a ruling as to whether a legislator was subject to a summons during a legislative session. In the meantime an attaché in the Attorney General's office declared legislators were subject to a summons from the Civil Service Commissioner.

Representative Leo P. Landry (D) of Waltham, another member of the Committee, stated he was glad to obey the summons and would appear before the Commission. Other members were also being served with summonses. Their attitude had not yet been determined.

No Auto Sticker? Prosecution Looms

Motor cars without the required inspection stickers, showing that the vehicles have been inspected and that brakes and lights are in proper condition, are being stopped in all parts of Massachusetts today by local and State police and inspectors from the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

The owners of such vehicles will be prosecuted. In addition their licenses and registrations will be suspended by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The month of April was inspection month. Mr. Goodwin has reported that most of the motorists have complied with the law requiring the semi-annual equipment inspection.

Police Combine to Rout Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

and Rover Streets, near the plant gates, at 1:45 p. m. met with resistance from some of the pickets. Again tear gas bombs were thrown.

Many of the strikers rushed into the playground, from which they were seen hurling stones out at the police.

Police managed to round up 18 or 20 strikers into waiting patrol wagons and hustled them off to the police station. A few minutes later, the officers entered the playground, arrested a few more, and scattered the remaining pickets.

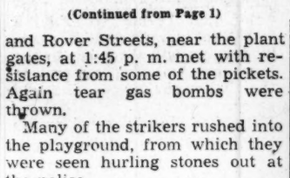
The Colonial Beacon plant is being used by tankers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, one of the four companies against which the strike is directed.

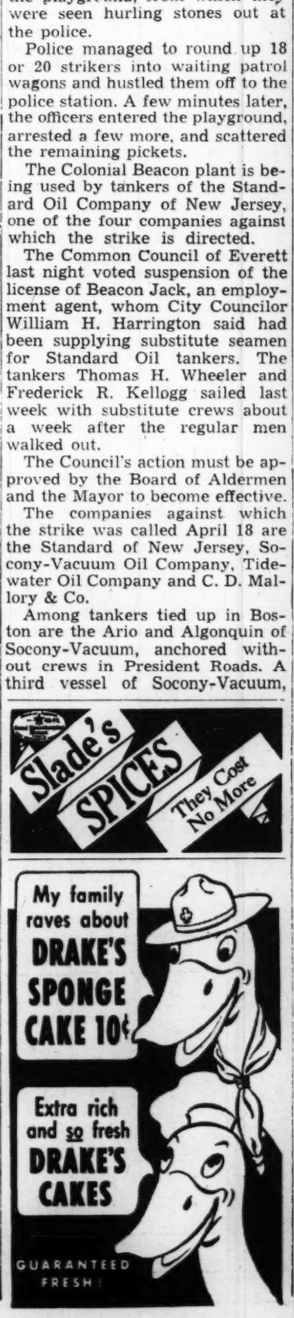
The Common Council of Everett last night voted suspension of the license of Beacon Jack, an employment agent, whom City Councilor William H. Harrington said had been supplying substitute seamen for Standard Oil tankers. The tankers Thomas H. Wheeler and Frederick R. Kellogg sailed last week with substitute crews about a week after the regular men walked out.

The Council's action must be approved by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor to become effective.

The companies against which the strike was called April 18 are the Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Tidewater Oil Company and C. D. Mallory & Co.

Among tankers tied up in Boston are the Ario and Algonquin of Socony-Vacuum, anchored without crews in President Roads. A third vessel of Socony-Vacuum, the Comet, sailed last night from President Roads after having anchored there for a week. Presumably, it was manned also by a substitute crew.





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THESE ARE NOT SPECIALS... THEY ARE EVERYDAY SAVINGS YOU CAN MAKE HERE!

GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST Fancy Sections	3	No. 2 Tins	25c	
SHAKER SALT	Free Running		26 Oz. Ctn.	7c	
MAZOLA	Quart Tin	39c	Pint Tin	21c	
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER			12 Oz. Tin	19c	
BROWN BREAD	FINAST Chock full of RAISINS	2	16 Oz. Tins	23c	
PINEAPPLE	JUICE 18 oz. TIN 10c; FINAST BRAND DOLE'S No. 1 46 oz. TIN 23c	2	12 Oz. Tins	15c	

CANNED PEAS
From the Country's Leading Gardens

FINAST . . . Fancy Tiny Sifted	2	No. 2 Tins	27c
RICHMOND . . . Tender, Sweet Medium Size	No. 2 Tins		11c
'YOR' GARDEN Great Big Tender Peas	No. 2 Tins		15c

READY-TO-EAT CEREAL
QUAKER . . . PUFFED RICE 2 Pkgs. 19c
QUAKER . . . PUFFED WHEAT 2 Pkgs. 15c

TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	2	50 oz. tins 35c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR			44 oz. pkg. 21c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		2	46 oz. tins 25c
IVORY SOAP	med. bar 5c	3	lge. bars 25c
CRYSTALINE SALT	Free Running	2	2 lb. ctns. 13c
ARGO STARCH	Corn or Gloss		1 lb. pkg. 9c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER		3	tins 20c
OAKITE SUDSLESS CLEANER			11 oz. pkg. 10c
SUNSWEET PRUNES			2 lb. pkg. 15c
DAINTY JELL		3	pkgs. 10c
WHEATIES		2	pkgs. 21c
WHEATENA			pkg. 21c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Jim Turner Slated to Pitch Tomorrow and Fette on Thursday Against Cincinnati

Posedel Joins Stengel's Big-Four Staff at Hive

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that California Bill Posedel has turned in nine creditable innings against the New York Giants, Casey Stengel—for the first time this season—can point his wrinkled chin at four starting pitchers. As the league-leading Bees opened a two-game series with the western St. Louis Cardinals today at the Allston Hive, the manager felt reasonably confident that his Big Four of Lou Fette, Jim Turner, Posedel and Danny MacFayden can rotate in order and give the combined opposition of the National League a thoroughly interesting tussle.

Fette Has Three

To keep the records straight, Fette has gone the route three times facing the Phillies, Dodgers and Giants, and won each time. In 27 innings he has given up just 15 hits, nine walks and the slim total of three runs. He blanked the Phils on three hits, and handed the Giants a row of goose eggs until two were out in the ninth. Turner, in his last out, limited the struggling Giants to five safeties and beat them, 8-1, MacFayden also holds a decision over the Terrymen, at the Polo Grounds, where he missed going the route by the hair-line margin of two-thirds of an inning.

Posedel's arrival in the Big Four yesterday was one of the highlights of the young season. He delivered no-hit, no-run ball until Mel Ott pushed a change-of-pace pitch to left field for two bases in the seventh. The Californian had previously retired Jurges and Seeds in that inning. In the ninth the Giants put across two runs with a trio of singles and an error, but two of the hits were decidedly scratchy. One went through Fletcher; another through Garms. Including two relief jobs against the Phillies here and the Giants in New York, Posedel delivered 10⅔ consecutive hitless innings until Ott broke the ice yesterday.

Traded for Todd

Posedel's arrival was sudden, but not unexpected. With the seventh-place Dodgers last season, Bill appeared in 33 games—mostly out of the bull pen—winning eight and losing nine. He pitched one good game facing the Bees, which first attracted the eyes of Bob Quinn and Stengel. The Dodgers offered to trade either Hugh Casey or Kemp Wicker for Al Todd this spring, but the Bees held out for Posedel. Bill is not a youngster. He has been around professional baseball for several years and once was turned down by the Cincinnati Reds. He is probably the fastball ace of the Boston staff, throws a fair curve and occasionally a screw ball.

Stengel's mound rotation, until further notice, will be MacFayden, Turner, Fette and Posedel. When the double-headers come, the manager will need a fifth man, but his identity is unknown at the moment. Casey had hoped that Milt Shoffner, the towering southpaw, would join the Big Four. Milt, however, has been a mild disappointment this spring, hence the search for Posedel. Turner goes against the Cardinals tomorrow, with Fette opening the Cincinnati series on Thursday. The Reds, piloted by Uncle Will McKechnie, stay at the Hive for three days.

Garms Leading

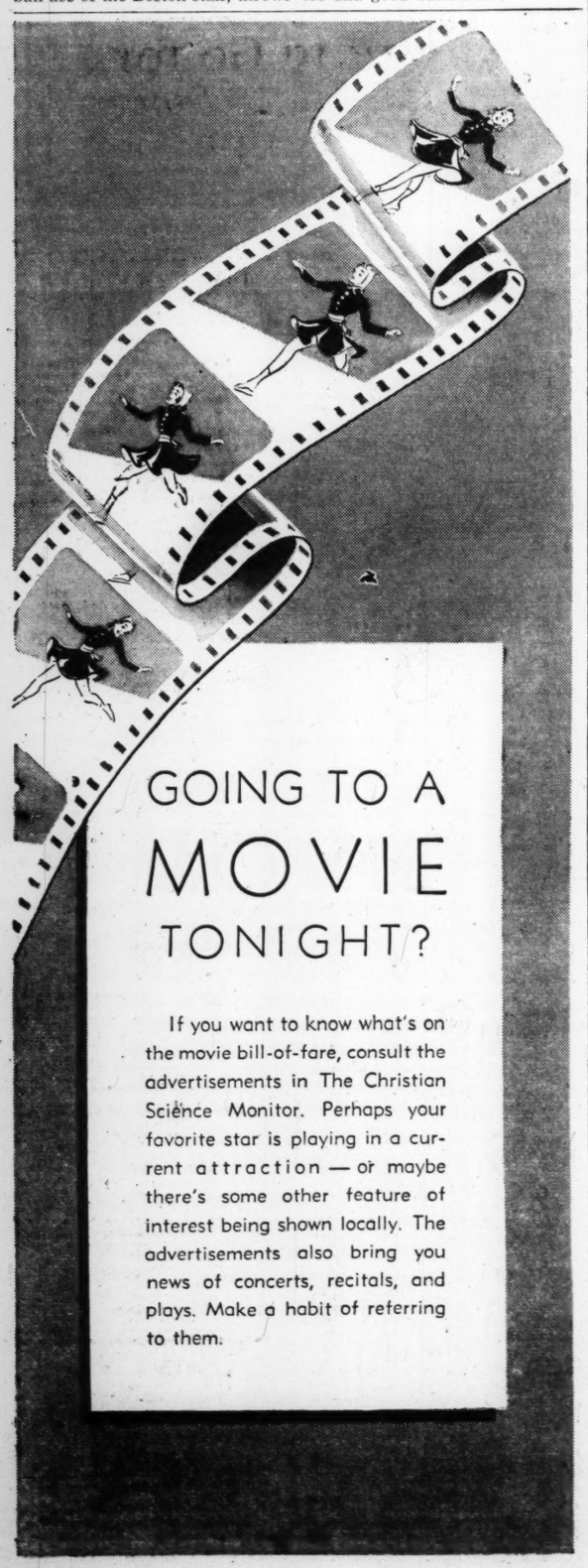
As a result of his two for five in the third and final Giant meeting yesterday, Debs Garms assumed the batting leadership at the Hive. The Texan this morning had an unofficial .333 average and paced the National League with 12 runs scored. He also had batted in three markers. Al Simmons, at .308, was the only regular pressing the Texan, whom Stengel calls "Operator No. 1" when at the plate. Tony Cuccinello was below the charmed circle, at .295, but his hits had accounted for 10 runs driven home. Only Ival Goodman, the Cincinnati right fielder, had pushed more mates over the scoring station. Fette shared the league mound leadership with Luke Hamlin of Brooklyn. Each had won three in a row, without defeat.

Briefs . . . The Bees held a full game lead on the second-place Reds this morning . . . Henry Majeski, the hard-hitting Birmingham rookie who will soon play third base for Stengel, is now working out daily . . . He missed spring training because of an injury . . . Stengel says Bill Terry will soon discover that Alex Kampouris can play third bas . . . The Red Sox open their western tour of the American League today in Cleveland . . . Ted Williams has rejoined the club.

Girl Makes Tennis Team

CARLISLE, Pa. (AP)—Alice Abbott, of Philadelphia, has won a place on the Dickinson College varsity tennis team—the first girl in the history of the college to accomplish the feat.

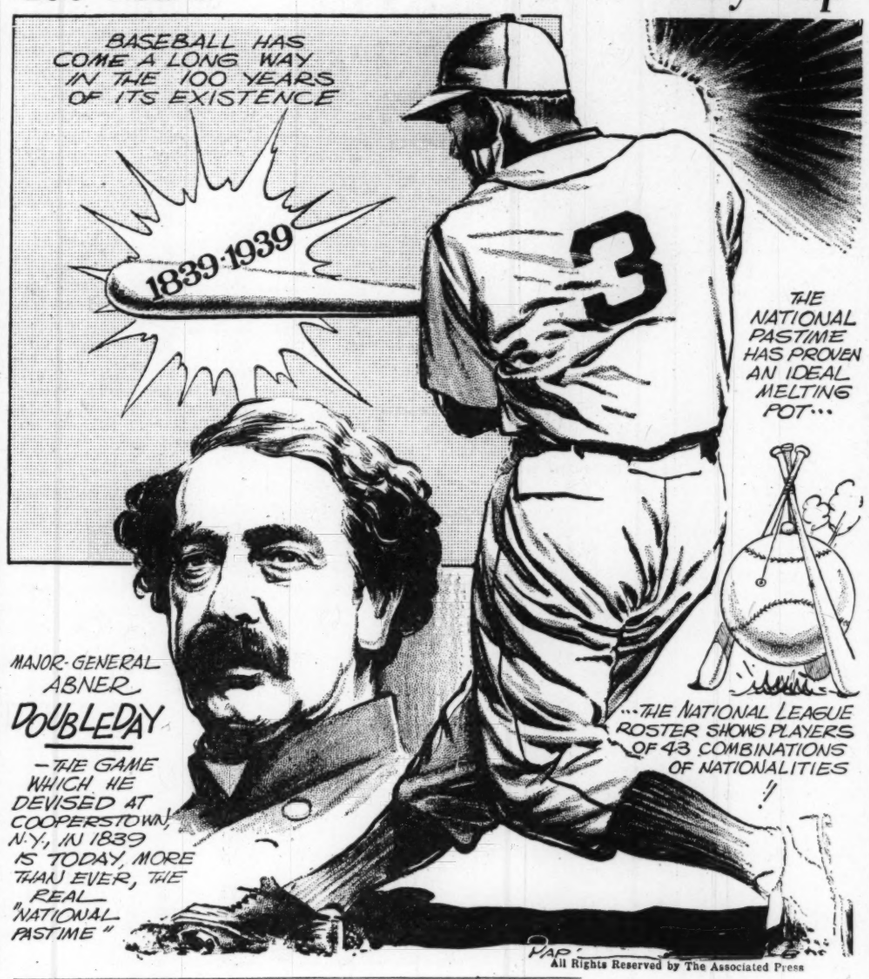
Gardner Hays, Dickinson coach, believes she has "fine possibilities of developing into a classy intercollegiate player:" A freshman, she is a southpaw with a speedy service and good backhand.



GOING TO A MOVIE TONIGHT?

If you want to know what's on the movie bill-of-fare, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps your favorite star is playing in a current attraction — or maybe there's some other feature of interest being shown locally. The advertisements also bring you news of concerts, recitals, and plays. Make a habit of referring to them.

100 Years —By Pap'


BASEBALL HAS COME A LONG WAY IN THE 100 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE
1839-1939
3
THE NATIONAL PASTIME HAS PROVEN AN IDEAL MELTING POT...
...THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ROSTER SHOWS PLAYERS OF 43 COMBINATIONS OF NATIONALITIES
MAJOR-GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY
—THE GAME WHICH HE DEVISED AT COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., IN 1839 IS TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, THE REAL "NATIONAL PASTIME"
PAP'

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Sporting Around the Hub

Almost a Habit

Having Ted Bishop of Woodland on the team posting the winning score has come to be the usual way to start off the season's amateur-professional golf competition. Ted did it again yesterday in the opening N. E. P. G. A. function at Wollaston, when he teamed with Johnny Thoren, Woodland's young pro, to post a 36-hole aggregate of 138, six under par and three under the 141 total posted by Tom Mahan and Jack Lyons of United Shoe.

Last year Bishop and Thoren won the opening pro-amateur event, and two years ago Ted played on the winning team. The tournament yesterday was played in the popular metropolitan style, which allows a professional to have up to three amateur partners and then turn in the best balls of any or all of those combinations.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nickerson Field, Riverside, was the scene of great activity this afternoon as Boston University held its annual Junior Week field day. The program included a varsity baseball game with Boston College, an aquatic exhibition consisting of canoe tilting, etc., a varsity tennis match with Connecticut State, a one mile race for the Bacon Trophy, and an inter-fraternity relay race.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Harvard-Dartmouth track meet scheduled for Harvard Stadium next Saturday gives every indication of being one of the closest in the long history of meets between the two institutions. Whereas the Crimson predominated in the field events against Northeastern and Holy Cross last Saturday, this week end it is expected to gain its points in the running events. Dartmouth's strength, for the most part, is concentrated in the field events.

Pre-meet figurings give the Green five firsts in the field events: Don Blount, the sensational sophomore, in the broad jump and high jump; George Bailey in the pole vault; Jim Parks in the discus; and George Wharton in the javelin. In the running events the Indians have George Stevenson, who is given an edge over Torby Macdonald of Harvard in the 220, and Jud Foster, who may push Jim Lightbody to a new record in the 440, and prod the Crimson's Don Donahue to new marks in the low hurdles.

♦ ♦ ♦

C. Campell Patterson, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announced today that the Tri-State matches between the Bay State, Connecticut, and Rhode Island will be played at the Oyster Harbors Golf Club, Oysterville, Mass., June 3-4. Sixsomes will be played Saturday afternoon, and singles Sunday morning.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beginning tomorrow, athletes at Tufts College will engage in 14 contests during the balance of the week. In varsity events, the baseball team meets Holy Cross at Worcester tomorrow, and Springfield at Medford Saturday; the tennis players have matches on the four days until Saturday with Colby, Clark, Wesleyan, and Trinity in that order; and the lacrosse team faces Williams Saturday, while the track team is competing against Mass. State at Amherst.

♦ ♦ ♦

Three Harvard freshman teams see action tomorrow—the baseball team against Brown on Soldiers Field, the lacrosse team against Worcester on the field behind the Harvard Business School, and the tennis team against Milton Academy on the Jarvis Courts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Individual honors in the first qualifying round for places on the Women's Golf Association's Class A teams were taken at The Country Club yesterday by Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, who shot a one-over-par 77. Second to the young State champion was Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, former State titleholder with an 84.

♦ ♦ ♦

Northeastern will play its postponed game with Lowell Textile next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at Huntington Field, Brookline. Addition of this game gives Coach Herb Gallagher's boys plenty of action this week, for they were scheduled to meet Conn. State at Storrs this afternoon, and will face W. P. I. at Worcester Thursday. G. C.

Woman Scout

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Baseball's only woman scout, Mrs. Bessie Largent, of McKinney, has mailed letters to 75 ivory hunters inviting them to attend the 800 semi-pro baseball tournaments conducted by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress and select the 16 outstanding sandlotters of the Nation.

The selecting committee, of which Mrs. Largent is chairman, will choose the players at the annual national tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 11-23.

Mrs. Largent is a Chicago White Sox scout.

Hagen Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Walter Hagen golf course at Pasadena, built during the boom days in 1924-25, recently enjoyed the best season it has had.

87-Day Trip

The 680-mile canoe trip from Lac St. Jean, Quebec, to Hudson Bay requires 87 days. Trappers and sportsmen still use this ancient Voyageur's Trail.

It is quite unlikely that Abner Doubleday had any notion he was creating a game destined to become America's national pastime when he traced the pattern of a baseball diamond on a field at Cooperstown, N. Y. There, in the spring of 1839, he laid down a set of simple rules for a group of boys, and called the game baseball.

More likely, Doubleday, a cadet at West Point, was merely trying to simplify the existing game of town ball when he devised the first baseball diamond. Town ball was played with 30 or more in the game; a bat and ball were used and it was a confused and elaborate form of the early colonial game of "one o' cat."

Doubleday's first step in devising the diamond was to put the bases into baseball, limit the number of players and eliminate one of the principal drawbacks of town ball—"soaking" the runner with the ball. He proposed that 11 boys play on a team, that putouts could be made by tagging and throwing to the base, and that strategy replace the helter-skelter of the old game.

He had to do considerable work before the boys of Cooperstown took up the new sport, and even then years passed before the game really caught on. Doubleday, however, played considerably at West Point.

After being graduated from West Point, Doubleday achieved distinction as an army officer, saw service in the Mexican war and aimed the first cannon fired by the Union Army in defense of Fort Sumter. He advanced to the rank of Major General.

When he passed on in 1893 he was honored as a military hero and little might have been known of his contribution to sport if a special Baseball Commission had not been formed in 1907 to settle the argument about the origin of baseball.

The commission went thoroughly into every known theory, discovered Doubleday's invention of the game, and declared without reservation that it was American to the core. —Pap'

Umpires Taken To Jail; Mistake

By the Associated Press

Carthage, Mo.

The opening baseball game of the Arkansas-Missouri League here recently narrowly escaped being called off.

Bob Henry, League President, and a party, which included the game's two umpires, were mistaken for five Neosho, Mo., jail-breakers and were taken to the county jail by officers with drawn guns. There Jailer Ora Six, a Director of the Carthage Baseball Club, recognized Henry.

Sport Roundups

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Archie San Romani is concerned because he's heard the Princeton track meet is going to give him the go-by . . . Fordham and Texas Christian are signed and sealed for a football game at the Polo Grounds in 1941 . . . Joe McCarthy will shake up the Yankee batting order if they don't start hitting next time out.

♦ ♦ ♦

Giants, Yanks and Dodgers were asked to send representatives to the dedication of the Academy of Sports at the World's Fair yesterday . . . The Giants and Yanks complied with players in uniform . . . The Dodgers sent an usher wearing a player's uniform.

♦ ♦ ♦

It can be officially announced that the affable Dr. Clarence Spears will not quit Toledo U. to join up with one of the pro football teams . . . Johnny Farrell, one of the best a few years back, is having another try at tournament golf play . . . Davey O'Brien's uncle has subscribed to all the Philadelphia papers for six months beginning June.

♦ ♦ ♦

Classified Page

Wanted — The Lovell (Wyo.) Club of the Big Horn Basin Baseball League, wants a right-handed pitcher with a good curve. P. S. Job on the side.

♦ ♦ ♦

Alice Marble says it won't be long until the tennis girls shift from shorts to skirts . . . The Los Angeles Angels expect to peddle Rip Collins back to the majors for at least $25,000 . . . Warner Brothers will produce the "Life of Knute Rockne," if they can find somebody to play the part.

♦ ♦ ♦

There is a suspicion that some of the big league clubs are padding their attendance figures . . . Every time Joe McCarthy sees Johnny Murphy, he says: "That fellow is as valuable as any man on the Yanks" . . . A fellow named Spear hurls the javelin for North Dakota U. . . . If Great Britain lands the 1944 Olympics, Montreal will bid for the winter sports . . . Sam Chapman is going to ask Connie Mack for permission to play pro football with the Washington Redskins next fall.

♦ ♦ ♦

Baseball Highlights

A. L.: The pitching of young Feller.

N. L.: The Pirates in the cellar.

Canoe Race

The 125-mile International Canoe Race down the St. Maurice River, from La Tuque to Trois-Rivieres, is the identical route used by Iroquois and Montagnais Indians who paddled their birch-bark craft centuries ago. The race is an annual event held in late July.

One-Hit Game

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Southpaw Harry Brecheen pitched a one-hit game at Houston; defeated Tulsa 2-1 in the Texas League May 1. An error helped Tulsa score.

Former Governor Harold Hoffman of New Jersey is president of the new Inter-State League, a Class C diamond circuit.

Harvard After Series Sweep Against Columbia Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not at all discouraged by its defeat at the hands of Cornell last Saturday, Harvard's varsity baseball team goes after its fifth Eastern Intercollegiate League win tomorrow afternoon when it faces Columbia on Soldiers Field, Brighton.

Although the Crimson took the Lions into camp in the first game of their series in New York last month 11-3, Coach Floyd Stahl does not underrate the New Yorkers. On the contrary, he adits they are a good club, and he intends to send his best pitcher, Tom Healey, to the mound.

Beat Columbia

Healey, a varsity tackle in football, pitched the first game against Columbia and allowed five hits, while his mates were making 15 off Hector Dowd and Johnny Cerny to win the ball game 11-3. The score, however, does not really tell the story of the game, for the Crimson came from behind. Up until the eighth inning, Columbia enjoyed a 3-1 lead. After that inning the score was tied. In the 10th frame, the Lions came apart and in the confusion Harvard scored eight runs.

To date Tom is the leading pitcher in the league in the number of wins this season. He has beaten Columbia, and Princeton twice, while his only defeat came from Cornell last Saturday 12-3. He started Saturday's affair after he had pitched five innings against the Tigers the day before, and evidently was in need of more rest.

Luckman at Short

Coach Andrew Coakley of Columbia plans to start Dowd against the Crimson again. Dowd is credited with one victory and no defeats in league competition, the first loss to Harvard being chalked up to Cerny. Johnny Desmond will catch.

The Lions' infield has Bill Stickel at first, Francis Murphy at second, Sir Luckman at short, and Pete Lambert at third. Luckman was the great triple threat halfback of the Columbia football team, and is a fast fielder and hard hitter on the nine. He is now batting for an even .300 against circuit pitchers.

Six .300 Batters

Bob Fulton, who has done the major portion of the receiving this year for Harvard, will again be behind the plate, with Ulysses Lupien at first, Capt. Art. Johns at second, Fred Keyes at short, and Reino Grondahl at third. With Bob Gannett, veteran outfielder still unavailable, Coach Stahl will use Rud Hoye, Bill Tully, and either Gene Lovett or Joe Soltz in the field.

Harvard has six batsmen hitting for .300 or better including Soltz, who stands third in league batting with a .375 average, Lupien, fourth in the league with .368, Gannett, seventh with .357, Johns, ninth with .353, Fulton 10th with .350, and Hoye and Grondahl with .318 and .300 respectively.

♦ ♦ ♦

"The game Saturday was just one of those things in college baseball," Coach Stahl said at the close of practice yesterday. "And if we had to come up with it, I'm glad it was now instead of later." Floyd worked a little later than usual yesterday, for Healey could not get out to the field until five o'clock because of an exam. Tom pitched practically a full game to Stahl, and showed good control.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Harvard seniors, incidentally, are in the midst of divisional exams at present, which has curtailed their practice time somewhat. The boys, however, make every effort to spend at least one hour on the field, their enthusiasm is so high. Stahl deserves plenty of credit for this enthusiasm. It has pulled at least two games out of the fire—the league games with Columbia and Penn, in which Harvard was behind until late in the games.

Schoolboy Stars Gather Saturday For Durham Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 2—An array of star-studded athletes, headed by 10 individual winners in the 1938 games, parade down upon the University of New Hampshire campus next Saturday for their 27th annual track and field meet.

Leading the march of in-State athletes will be three New Hampshire record holders, Don Burnham of Lebanon, king of state middle distance runners, Emerson Reed of Portsmouth, foremost hurdler, and Erkki Mackey of Newport's Towle, top weight man. Burnham and Mackey each set new State marks in their specialties, the Lebanon lad in the half-mile and the Towle athlete in the javelin. Reed tied the 11-year-old mark in the 120-yard low barriers.

Two other present champions return in the in-State roll, Homer McMurry of Nashua, first man to finish in the mile last year, and Russ Fontaine of Manchester Central, winner in the high jump.

The prep and out-of-State high school divisions also will not be lacking in champions, although no record holders are listed in the entries. The preparatory class is marked by the appearance of two boys who last year came home the winners in the high school group—Bob St. Pierre, former Brunswick broad jumper now appearing under the colors of Maine Central Institute, and Joe Sebasteanski, with Portland in 1938, and now a hammer thrower for Seton Hall, South Orange, ew Jersey.

Other winners of last year returning in the prep ranks include Ed Marcorelle of St. John's, in the dashes; Caufield Twomey, New Hampton quarter-miler; and Johnny Watson, half-miler from Huntington, while among out-of-Staters are Ralph Strachan, hurdler from South Portland; and John Turner, discus thrower from Portland.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Myers, Cincinnati, .444; Hack, Chicago, and Medwick, St. Louis, .400.

Runs—Garms, Boston, 12; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Ott, New York, 9.

Runs Batted In—Goodman, Cincinnati, 13; Cuccinello, Boston, 10.

Hits—Mueller, Philadelphia, 17; Arnovich, Philadelphia, and Hack, Chicago, 16.

Doubles—Bartell, Chicago, 6; Martin, Philadelphia, Moore, St. Louis, and Rizzo, Pittsburgh, 5.

Triples — Camilli, Brooklyn, Goodman, Cincinnati, and Hack and Herman, Chicago, 2.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 3.

Stolen Bases—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 4; Koy, Brooklyn, 3.

Pitching—Fette, Boston, and Hamlin, Brooklyn, 3-0.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .435; Greenberg, Detroit, .429.

Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Walker, Detroit, 10.

Runs Batted In—Walker, Chicago, and Gehringer, Detroit, 11.

Hits—Kuhel, Chicago, 19; McCosky, Fox, and Greenberg, Detroit, 18.

Doubles—Trosky, Cleveland, 7; McCosky, Tigers, 6.

Triples—Gelbert and Travis, Washington, 2.

Home Runs—Greenberg and Gehringer, Detroit, 3.

Stolen Bases—Hoag, St. Louis, 3; Case Washington, and Kuhel and Walker, Chicago, 2.

Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, and Bridges, Detroit, 3-0.

Miss Lumb Advances

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 2 (AP)—Margot Lumb, British Squash Racquet Champion and Wightman Cup Player, led the way into the third round of the British Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships today with a 6—0, 7—5 defeat of Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, French veteran.

L. Shaffi, New British Davis Cup Player, defeated E. Wittmann, Poland, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Both of the defending champions came through with second round victories. Peggy Scriven of England defeated Miss J. Nicoll, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5 and Kho Sin Kie, Chinese Davis Cup star, eliminated Ghaus Mohammed of India, 6—2, 13—11, 6—1.

Other second round results: Kay Stammers defeated Mrs. R. F. Chandler, 6—0, 6—4; Dorothy Round Little beat Mrs. M. R. King, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4; Billy Yorke eliminated Evelyn Dearman, 6—3, 6—3; Mary Hardwick beat Miss B. Rodway, 7—5, 6—4, and Betty Nuthall defeated Miss E. M. Hamilton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

In the men's singles, C. E. Hare disposed of C. M. Jones, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Don MacPhail whipped N. Taylor, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2 and J. S. Olliff defeated A. D. Brown, 7—5, 6—0, 6—0.

Black Shirts Win

PRINCETON, N. J., May 2 (AP)—Princeton University football hopefuls ended their spring football season Saturday with an intra-squad scrimmage in which a black shirted eleven defeated an orange clad team 14 to 13.

Farm Clubs Of Teams In The National League

(Big League Clubs Have Working Agreements With Teams In Italics; Other Minor Clubs Are Owned Outright)

Major League Club	Class AA	Class A1	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Cincinnati	*Indianapolis*		*Albany, N. Y.*	Durham, N. C. Waterloo, Iowa Columbia, S. C.	Muskogee, Okla. Ogden, Utah Erie, Pa. *El Dorado, Ark.*	*Bassett, Va.*
Philadelphia				*Pensacola, Fla.*		*Moultrie, Ga.*
New York	Jersey City			Clinton, Iowa	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Milford, Del. Salisbury, N. C.
Pittsburgh		*Knoxville, Tenn.*		*Gadsden, Ala.*	*Hutchinson, Kas.*	*McKeesport, Pa.* *Carthage, Mo.* *Valdosta, Ga.*
Brooklyn	*Montreal*	*Nashville, Tenn.*	Elmira, N. Y.	*Macon, Ga.*	Dayton, O. Pine Bluff, Ark.	*Superior, Wis.* *Reidsville, N. C.* Americus, Ga.
St. Loui	Columbus, O. Rochester, N. Y. Sacramento, Calif.	Houston, Tex.		Asheville, N. C. Decatur, Ill. Columbus, Ga. *Mobile, Ala.*	Portsmouth, O. Springfield, Mo. Pocatello, Idaho	Albany, Ga. Gastonia, N. C. Monett, Mo. Worthington, Minn. Johnson City, Tenn. Greensburg, Pa. *Albuquerque, N. M.* *Cambridge, Md.* *Caruthersville, Mo.* *Daytona Beach, Fla.* *Duluth, Minn.* *Fostoria, O.* *New Iberia, La.*
Chicago	*Milwaukee*			*Moline, Ill.*		
Boston			Hartford, Conn.	Evansville, Ind.	*Charleston, W. Va.*	*Owensboro, Ky.*

Harvard-Yale Netmen to Play in England—Polo Stage Set—Wreath to Budge

International Polo Players Await Curtain Rise June 4

With the arrival of the first quota of Britain's international polo squad mounts at Mitchel Field, Long Island, today, the stage is set for one of the most colorful events of international sports.

The players are assembled—some at the winter training field at Aiken, S. C., and some already at Long Island—and all that awaits is the final curtain call June 4 to start off one of the most spectacular polo seasons this country has experienced.

The American squad, including veterans Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Stewart Iglehart, Cecil Smith, and Michael Phipps, will begin their month of intensive training as soon as the fields permit, probably late this week. These four players, who will doubtlessly participate on the international team, are the finest that American polo has produced, and are rated at the top ranking of 10 goals with the United States Polo Association.

Hitchcock May Retire

Their leader and field marshal, Tommy Hitchcock, is set to turn in one of the most brilliant performances of his career in what may be his last season of international polo, according to polo scouts returning from the training grounds at Aiken. Hitchcock has been playing polo a long time. He was a top-ranking star in 1921—when Lou Gehrig was a freshman at Columbia and Babe Ruth was a young outfielder beginning to hit his home run stride.

The veteran played his first international game 18 years ago, and he is still leading the field by a long margin. He won his first national championship at Meadow Brook at the age of sixteen, and perhaps now he can find time to sit on the side lines and serve as tactician.

When he rides again this season for Meadow Brook, he will be accompanied by other able teammates who have had long experience in making America a leader in polo. "Cowboy" Cecil Smith, who trains ponies in Texas during the winter months, has seen plenty of international play, as has Stewart Iglehart, and the younger Mike Phipps.

But the British challengers are not without merit, and their squad which has been winning matches with western teams rather consistently in California since February, is considered the best that has ever come over to this country to attempt a capture of the coveted Westchester Cup.

Bee-hive

Colorful Meadow Brook is already a bee-hive of activity as the stage is set for the matches. The stands are being re-painted, the mounts of the British squad, some 60 in number, have begun to arrive, and the full contingent is expected to be ready for intensive practice this week. A number of these belong to the highly-prized string owned by the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharajah of Kashmire, two of the Indian Princes who have given enthusiastic support to the present expedition.

The British have tried since 1921 to recapture the International Trophy, but ever since the American "Big Four" of Stoddard, Webb, Hitchcock, and Milburn took the Cup at Hurlingham, England, in two straight games, they have been unsuccessful.

However, despite the fact that the United States will this year put what might be called "the strongest team in polo" on the field—no other country can boast four 10-goalers—the British challengers present a formidable array and their chances of winning the trophy are far from negligible.

Former Winners Enter Race

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2 (AP)—Four former winners led a list of 46 entries compiled yesterday for the twenty-seventh annual Memorial Day Indianapolis Motor Speedway 500-mile race. Qualifying trials will cut the field to 33 starters on May 30.

Engineers agreed it was the best equipped field in history, while race officials expected the final entry list to reach 50 from letters posted before last night's midnight deadline.

The former winners were: Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., only three-time victor; Kelly Petillo of Los Angeles, winner in 1935; Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, winner in 1937, and Floyd Roberts of Van Nuys, Calif., who raced to victory last year.

Shaw entered his own car, which he rode to second place last year, but will drive a new Italian-made Maserati owned by Mike Boyle. Shaw named Mauri Rose of Detroit to pilot his car.

Three formidable teams are entered. Two with three cars and one with four. The Mike Boyle group will attempt to start cars with Shaw, Ted Horn of Burbank, Calif., and Chet Miller of Detroit at the wheels.

The Joe Thorne squad will be headed by Thorne himself, the young Tucson, Ariz., millionaire His other cars will be driven by Jimmy Snyder of Chicago, Rex Mays of Glendale, Calif., and Mel Hanson of Los Angeles, a newcomer to the bricks here.

Harry Miller, king of racing motors, has entered three cars of unusual design—all with motors in the rear and four-wheel drives. Gasoline tanks are mounted on the side of the frame in the shape of pontoons. George Bailey of Detroit will drive one of the cars, but Miller has not selected his other pilots.

Among the other "big name" drivers already nominated to try for a place in the race line-up are: Ralph Hepburn of Los Angeles: Ronney Householder of Van Nuys, Calif.; Ira Hall of Terre Haute, Ind., the old veteran; Duke Nalon of Chicago, the dirt track star; William (Shorty) Cantlon of Detroit, and Harry MacQuinn of Milwaukee.

Virginia Joins I. C. 4-A

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The University of Virginia has been elected to membership in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America through the first mail vote ever held by the oldest sports organization in America. The vote of the 41 members was unanimous, Asa Bushnell, the association's executive officer, announced today.

Virginia applied for I. C. 4-A membership in April, 1938, after withdrawing from the Southern Conference. As a result of the mail vote, approved by the Board of Directors because the annual convention has been shifted from March to the eve of the outdoor championships in May, the Cavaliers will be eligible to compete in the 63rd outdoor track meet at Randall's Island Stadium May 26-27.

The new member may come up with a champion in its first year of competition, for Frank Fuller, star Virginia hurdler, won the 120-yard high hurdles at the Penn Relays in 14.5 seconds, close to the I. C. 4-A record.

Bushnell also announced that entries for the outdoor championships would close May 11. In addition to eastern colleges, I. C. 4-A members are Marquette, Michigan State, California, Southern California, Stanford, and U. C. L. A.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Rip Sewell and Johnny Rizzo, Pirates—Sewell pitched six-hit ball and Rizzo's pair of doubles were good for run apiece as Pittsburgh ended eight-game losing streak with 2-1 defeat of Reds.

Bill Posedel, Bees—Turned back Giants, 7-2, with four-hitter to give Boston league lead.

Cookie Lavagetto, Dodgers—His ninth-inning single drove in runs that edged out Phillies, 13-12.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 1

International League
Toronto 4, Jersey City 3.
Newark 13, Montreal 8.
Buffalo at Syracuse, cold.
Rochester at Baltimore, rain.

American Association
St. Paul 5, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis 17, Columbus 5.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Southern Association
Atlanta 8, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 3.
Only games.

Texas League
Fort Worth 1, Beaumont 0.
Oklahoma City 8, Shreveport 6
Houston 2, Tulsa 1.
Dallas 9, San Antonio 3.

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 8, Albany 5.
Binghamton 5, Scranton 2.
Springfield 10, Williamsport 7.
Elmira 7, Hartford 4.

15-Kilometer Race

NORWICH, Conn., May 2 (AP)—Officials of the Duwell A. A. and the Norwich Recreation Association have announced that the National A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship run has been set here for May 30. Victor Dyrgall of the Millrose A. A. of New York is the present titleholder.

Coast Standing

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including games of April 30:

	W	L	P.C.
Los Angeles	22	9	.710
Seattle	18	13	.581
Hollywood	15	15	.500
San Francisco	15	16	.484
Sacramento	15	16	.484
San Diego	12	17	.414
Portland	12	17	.414
Oakland	11	17	.393

College Tennis

Union 9, Vermont 0.
Duke 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Virginia 8, Columbia 1.

College Golf

Hamilton 8, Syracuse 4.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Anson Perina of Princeton

Upper: He is caught by the cameraman making his broad jump leap in the recent Penn Relay Carnival.

Lower: Perina finishing the leap (24ft. 9¼in.) which won the event. Second place was taken by William Watson of Michigan, with 24ft. 2in.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bees Pass Up Luke Sewell

Picked up in the dugout . . . The Bees, Giants, Cardinals and Pirates in the National League were interested in Luke Sewell—recently released unconditionally by the Dodgers—until they discovered his contract called for something like $12,000 . . . Already rumors that Sewell will succeed Oscar Vitt are circulating in Cleveland, where the catcher finally landed . . . The Indians are a better ball club than their position in the American League standing suggests . . Speaking of Cleveland, young Bob Feller is off to a great start . . Allowed only 15 hits and fanned 32 in winning his first three starts . . . And the boy walked just seven batters over that stretch.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants are having trouble around third base again . . . During recent seasons they have tried Blondy Ryan, Mel Ott, Mark Koenig, Eddie Mayo, Lou Chiozza, Mickey Haslin, Bill Cissell and George Myatt at the far turn with indifferent success . . . Ott was a noble experiment, but the little powerhouse belongs in the outfield . . . Terry's first third baseman was Johnny Vergez, who, incidentally, played more games there (338) than any other man under Bill's management . . . The scribes who follow the Giants have been silent on Zeke Bonura lately . . . Can it be that the big New Orleans first sacker is not the man they thought he was?

♪ ♪ ♪

Gene Lillard, a converted infielder, is the new sensation of the Chicago Cub pitching staff . . . The Pacific Coast League graduate was up with the Cubs in 1936, as a third baseman . . . He cooled considerably after the spring training campaign, however, and eventually decided to follow the course charted by Red Lucas, Bucky Walters, and others on the mound . . . Lillard won 16 games and lost 10 with Los Angeles in 1938 . . . He rates in that rare class—the hitting pitcher . . . Some of the big league magnates are turning sour on radio, in connection with baseball . . . In the early weeks of the season, when the weather is bad, broadcasting of games unquestionably hurts attendance . . . Fans would rather listen to the play-by-play account than sit in near-zero temperature.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Cronin is enjoying uncommonly good fortune in picking pinch hitters . . . To date he has called on an emergency batter six times and his man has delivered three hits for a neat .600 average . . . One of the six drew a base on balls and therefore was not charged with a time at bat . . . Johnny Peacock, the Red Sox second-string catcher, has delivered two hits in three pinch tries, and Red Nonnenkamp, spare outfielder, has come up with one out of two . . . If you disagree with the boys who insist Joe Di Maggio is the most valuable player on the Yankee team, count the number of games the world champs win—or lose—while the Italian outfielder is on the sidelines . . . Joe McCarthy is laughing at those trade rumors involving his club and the Red Sox . . . Imagine Joe making a deal that might strengthen his chief rival.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants are carrying Frank Mancuso, brother to Gus, as a bull pen catcher . . . Young Frank is a product of the sandlots of Houston, Texas, and last year caught for Fort Smith, Ark. . . . He can hit . . . What ever became of Carl Hubbell? . . . Watch for Rip Collins to return to the majors before the season is over . . . The former Cub first baseman, now with Los Angeles, is the sensation of the Pacific Coast League . . . Joe Cronin will buy Teddy Williams a hat, if the rookie will wear one . . . Ted would never keep a necktie salesman busy, either . . Jimmy Zinn, the old Cleveland hurler, is managing at Jacksonville, Fla. . . . The Phillies are on the shute.

♪ ♪ ♪

Connie Mack says Eddie Collins is the greatest player he ever managed at Philadelphia . . . Connie had Ty Cobb, but not until the Georgia Peach was well past the peak . . . Frankie Dasso, the fast-ball rookie whom the Red Sox had at Sarasota this spring, recently pitched a no-hit game for Little Rock, against Memphis . . . Cronin is strong for the boy, who should be on the Sox staff no later than 1940 . . . If Boston needs more pitching later in the campaign, Frank has the best chance of Billy Evans' farm hands to take the step into the American League . . . Barney McCosky is easily the year's outstanding rookie—at the moment.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	3	.625
Boston	5	3	.625
Chicago	6	4	.600
Washington	5	4	.556
Detroit	6	5	.545
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Cleveland	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	2	7	.222

Results May 1

Cleveland at Detroit, postponed. Only game scheduled.

New Table Tennis Head

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Frederick J. Clouther, Arlington, Mass., has been elected President of the U. S. Table Tennis Association for the 1939-1940 fiscal year.

H-Y-C-O Play Set for Aug. 3

The twelfth biennial international intercollegiate tennis match between the combined teams of Yale and Harvard Universities, representing the United States, and Oxford and Cambridge, representing Great Britain, will be played at Eastborne, England, on Thursday, Aug. 3. At the present time the United States varsity teams lead in these international tennis contests by one match; Yale and Harvard having won six and Oxford and Cambridge five of the 11 matches composing the series to date. These matches are played biennially, alternately in the United States and England. The combined Harvard-Yale Team won the last contest which was played at Newport, R. I., in 1937.

R. Norris Williams was captain of the Harvard-Yale team in the first match against Oxford-Cambridge in 1916. Langdon P. Gilky of Harvard will captain the combined Harvard-Yale team this year.

Beside the Eastborne match for the Prentice Cup, the Harvard-Yale Team will play matches against the International Club of Great Britain and will compete in several of the important tournaments in England, Wales, and Scotland.

The Prentice Cup was offered in competition by Bernon S. Prentice, Chairman of the International Intercollegiate Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and former Harvard champion and captain.

The trip of the Harvard-Yale Team will be sponsored by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the International Lawn Tennis Club of the United States and Harvard and Yale Universities.

Dean Hit Hard In Stratton Benefit

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Monty Stratton won upwards of $25,000 and Dibby Dean lost the ball game yesterday.

The Chicago White Sox, for whom Stratton pitched last year, knocked Dean out of the box and won an exhibition intra-city game, 4 to 1.

All receipts from 25,594 spectators went to Stratton whose gameness and courage after he met with an accident last November inspired the benefit game.

The Sox belted Dean and his $185,000 arm out of the box after four innings. It was Dean's mound debut since the season began.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (First Three in Each League—20 or More at Bats)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Myers, Reds	9	27	6	12	.444
DiMaggio, Yankees	7	23	5	10	.435
Greenberg, Tigers	11	42	9	18	.429
Dickey, Yankees	8	24	4	10	.417
Hack, Cubs	10	40	7	16	.400
Medwick, Cardinals	9	35	2	14	.400

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Walker, W. Sox	11	Goodman, Reds	13
Gehringer, Tigers	11	Cuccinello, Bees	10
Greenberg, Tigers	10	Camilli, Dodgers	9
McNair, W. Sox	10		

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	3	Camilli, Dodgers	3
Gehringer, Tigers	3	Goodman, Reds	3
Foxx, Red Sox	2	Cuccinello, Bees	2
Campbell, Indians	2	Marty, Cubs	3
Hoag, Browns	2	Ott, Giants	2
		Mize, Cardinals	2

Scoring Leaders

LONDON, May 2 (CP Cable)—Goal-scoring honors in Scotland's major soccer league went to Alex Venters, Glasgow Rangers' center forward who finished the season with a 35-goal tally. The thrustful star of the Light Blues was unchallenged throughout the season.

J. Walls, Cowdenbeath player, had a lot to do with his team's promotion from the second division. With a total of 52 goals he scored nearly half of the team's total for the season.

R. Hunt of Carlisle United rammed home three goals to bring his total to 32 in the northern section of the English League's Third Division. Other English figures were unchanged.

Leading scorers:

English League
Div. I—T. Lawton, Everton, 34.
Div. II—H. J. Billington, Luton, 29.
Div. III (southern section)—B. Morton, Swindon Town, 26.
Div. III (northern section)—R. Hunt, Carlisle United, 32.

Scottish League
Div. I—A. Venters, Rangers, 35.
Div. II—J. Walls, Cowdenbeath, 52.

Mack Sells Thomas

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (AP)—The Athletics announced last night that Luther Thomas, tall right-handed pitcher, has been sold to the Washington Senators for the waiver price of $7,500. Manager Connie Mack also announced he had optioned Dave Smith, another hurler, to Dallas, of the Texas League.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	8	3	.727
Cincinnati	6	3	.667
Chicago	6	4	.600
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Brooklyn	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
New York	3	7	.300
Pittsburgh	2	8	.200

Results May 1

Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 12.
Boston 7, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

Dominoes Win

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2 (CP)—Victoria Dominoes defeated Windsor Alumni 37-30 here Saturday night in the fifth and deciding game of the Canadian Men's Senior Basketball Championship and retained for British Columbia the Dominion title won last year by Vancouver Westerns.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

New York Giants regained first place in National League with third straight victory over Brooklyn as Chicago Cubs lost to Pittsburgh.

Golden Laurel

Outstanding U. S. Athlete Named at Fair

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Don Budge was awarded the New York World's Fair "Golden Laurel" wreath yesterday as the outstanding athlete of the United States last year.

The presentation was made by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Chairman of the Fair's Sports Advisory Committee, at the formal dedication of the Academy of Sports.

A nation-wide poll of sports writers and officials declared Budge the winner by virtue of his victories in the four major tennis tournaments—the American, Wimbledon, French and Australian championships.

The Californian was trailed in order by Johnny Vander Meer, double no hit game pitcher of the Cincinnati Reds; Davey O'Brien, the Texas Christian University football star; Glenn Cunningham, the track star; Henry Armstrong, who won the world's featherweight, lightweight and welterweight boxing titles; Joe Louis, heavyweight champion; Joe McCarthy, manager of the World's Champion New York Yankees; Jimmy Foxx, voted the most valuable player in the American League, and Sammy Snead, the golfer.

College Baseball

Vermont, 3, St. Lawrence 2.
Arnold 16, Lowell Textile 8.
Yale Freshmen 14, Cheshire Academy 4.
New York University 12, Manhattan 9.
Delaware 6, Lynchburg (Va.) 1.
Juniata 4, Susquehana 3.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The South African "Distance" Tradition

LONDON—Today let me draw your attention to a South African amateur athlete earnestly training here at the present time in the hope of winning the 1940 Olympic Marathon Race at Helsingfors, Finland, and so enhancing his country's already great international reputation in the realm of long-distance running. Thomas F. Lalande is his name, he was born in Pretoria, he now resides at South Norwood, a suburb in the South-East of London, he is employed by a Kent paper-dealing firm, and he spends many hours of his spare time on the Tooting Bec track, not far from his residence, intent upon providing himself during the 1939 British athletics season with credentials that will compel the South African Olympic authorities to include him in the national team that—unless political unrest intervenes—they will select for the Games in Finland next year.

Imposing Record

Mind you, Lalande's credentials are quite imposing already. For he represented South Africa in the last Olympics at Berlin—he was running in third place during early stages of the 1936 Marathon there when he found himself compelled to retire—and he has since then credited himself with some notable achievements over the same distance (26 miles 385 yards) in Britain. The chief of them being the winning of the Scottish Marathon last year and the taking of third position in the 1938 race of the "classic" series of Windsor to London runs promoted annually by the Polytechnic Harriers.

Lalande's first appearance in competition this season was in the 20 miles race promoted by the Finchley Harriers at Northolt, Middlesex. And a very promising commencement he made. Entered as an "unattached" runner—he was formerly a member of the Herne Hill Harriers—he won in 1h. 59m. 57s., with R. Funnell, of Westerham Harriers, second (2h. om. 37s.) and L. H. Griffiths, Herne Hill Harriers, third (2h. 2m. 34s.). Lalande's next major objective is the Polytechnic Harriers' 1939 Marathon June 17, and after that his attention will be focussed on the Marathon in the program of the English Amateur Athletic Association's championship meeting at the White City Stadium here, July 7 and 8.

Self-discipline

Distance running of the type in which Lalande specializes calls for unlimited patience, concentration, and determination, plus prolonged self-discipline in the matter of training. Qualities associated in particular with the South Africans ever since big K. K. McArthur and little C. W. Gitsham finished first and second respectively in the Stockholm Olympic Marathon of 1912. The present Marathon champion of the British Empire is a South African—J. G. Coleman, who won the title during the Empire Games at Sydney, Australia, in February last year, incidentally beating his compatriot, H. A. Gibson, who came in third—and to South Africans are credited four of the very finest distance-running performances ever seen in Britain.

I refer to the Bath-London and London-Brighton records set up by the famous A. F. H. Newton and his protege, Hardy Ballington. They are the only two men who have managed to run the 52 miles between London and Brighton in less than six hours. Newton did so in 5h. 53m. 52s. in 1924, and 13 years later Ballington improved upon this by one second, after a journey through rain and against a strong head wind.

100 Miles

The Bath-to-London trip is a matter of 100¼ miles, and Newton made it in 1934 in 14h. 11m. 30s. Ballington's time, for the same course in 1937, was 13h. 21m. 19s. But in assessing the relative merits of these two performances one must take into consideration the remarkable fact that while one, Ballington's, was done by a young man of 24, the other was accomplished by a veteran of 50. As a matter of fact, Newton never attempted to break any records until he was close on forty. And as he subsequently broke a great many we can certainly write him down as No. 1 in the list of remarkable athletes who have established the South African distance-running tradition that our friend Lalande is so ambitious to uphold.

Cubs Release Catcher

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have sent Bill Baker, catcher, back to Indianapolis of the American Association, reducing the receiving staff to three.

They brought Baker up from the Indianapolis Club for a tryout this spring. His release leaves the Cubs still two over the 25-player limit with May 15 as the deadline.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

PARIS, FRANCE
PRUNIER
9 rue D phot
PARIS
Paris' famous fish Restaurant
Oysters. Shell Fish.
Lobsters, all kinds of fish and caviar sent anywhere.
TRAKTIR
16 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris
LONDON
72, St. James' Street, S. W. 1

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

Tudor Tea Rooms
at W. H. SMITH & SONS
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
(near Place de la Concorde)
OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals.

CHEZ KORNILOFF
6, Rue d'Armaillé
(near Étoile)
Russian and French Dishes
Ex Chef to Imperial Court

HENRIETTE'S
RESTAURANT
5 rue Léopold Robert
(Montparnasse, Metro: Raspail)
Good International cooking at Low Prices.
Try the Chocolate Cream Cake

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'Frank Fay's Show' Opens—Mid-Week Prospects on the Radio

Elsie Janis in Variety With Miss Le Gallienne

By Edwin F. Melvin

With the Pops about to open at one end of the town and with "Frank Fay's Show" installed at the other—in the Shubert theater—it looks as though spring had arrived.

Why the Fay Show should connote spring is difficult to explain. Possibly it is the informal manner in which Mr. Fay himself acts as master of ceremonies. Perhaps it is the easy-going audience, which last evening filled even the boxes. The circus-like atmosphere which characterized some of the proceedings, with a tight-rope acrobat climbing from the stage to the second balcony and then sliding down over the heads of the audience, may have had something to do with it. But most likely the explanation lies in the gayety which Elsie Janis added to the entertainment.

Miss Janis is an evening's diversion in herself. When she steps on the stage, though you may not guess it at the moment, half a dozen familiar figures of the theater are lurking behind her friendly smile, ready to step forward, when their turn is called, for a bit of good-natured caricature. All that she needs is a piano, someone to accompany her in a thread of song, a moment or two to alter her style of hair-dress—and she is off on her game of mimickry.

Here is Ethel Barrymore in every intonation. Now it is George M. Cohan with his jaunty walk, singing out of the corner of his mouth. Fannie Brice rolls her eyes at Miss Janis' bidding and there is a glimpse of Baby Snooks for good measure. Helen Hayes comes the closest to avoiding the Janis gift for imitation. But she catches neatly Beatrice Lillie's clipped syllables and John Barrymore's rolling phrases. Sarah Bernhardt, to many of those present last evening, must have been only a reputation, but they were given a notion of how she might have looked. Will Rogers was not mentioned by name but few could have failed to recognize him spinning yarns with his lariat. So that there might be no mistake, Miss Janis wound up with an imitation of herself with a final cartwheel as a flourish.

She was the hit of the show but there were others to keep her company through a bill of nearly three hours' duration. After the fashion of vaudeville it was varied in style and quality. It ranged from Eva Le Gallienne as Juliet with Richard Waring as Romeo repeating the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet," to Glen Pope with tricks of legerdemain, the Debutantes with a bit of banter about Park Avenue, a group of Chester Hal Girls in precision dancing and again later in the evening in something that was described as fantasy, Aunt Jemima with a group of songs, Jane Matthews with tap dancing, and for rowdy conclusion, stooges popping up all over the house to insist on having a hand in the show.

Through it all Mr. Fay presided with a mixture of blandness and assumed concern over his responsibilities as producer, reminiscing on his earlier career, poking fun at his fellow entertainers, pretending not to notice a strip-tease dancer while he gathered encores for himself, and generally keeping things going.

His show, like vaudeville, has its ups and downs. Occasionally it seems to drag. In some of its details it is hardly the height of refinement. But it has a heartiness that is disarming to those in the mood for light entertainment.

'Frank Fay's Show'

Shubert Theater—Variety entertainment presented by Frank Fay with himself as master of ceremonies and with a list of entertainers including Elsie Janis, Eva Le Gallienne, Aunt Jemima, Chester Hale Girls, Glen Pope, the Debutantes, Jane Matthews, Fred Hillebrand, and others.

Damrosch Debut Planned In Bing Crosby Picture

Representatives of Paramount studio and the NBC Artists Bureau are arranging for the film debut of Dr. Walter Damrosch. The conductor is to play himself in Bing Crosby's picture, "The Star Maker," which is based on the career and songs of Gus Edwards. He is slated to appear in an important sequence in the film with Linda Ware, the child singer, and will lead a symphony orchestra which accompanies her in the picture.

Lowell Thomas
Guest of Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby" Wednesday

Elisabeth Rethberg
In opera program from World's Fair late Thursday

Trio for Hal Kemp Show
"The Smoothies," to be heard this evening

Eugene Goossens
To conduct Mahler music in Cincinnati May Festival Wednesday evening.

New Films Wednesday

Wednesday seems to be favored as the opening day for movies this week. At the State and Orpheum it has been decided to change tomorrow to a double bill including Joan Crawford in "Ice Follies of 1939," and Wallace Beery in "Sergeant Madden." On the same day the Metropolitan will show C. B. De Mille's "Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea, and "Winner Take All." Both bills are opening a day earlier than originally planned.

At the Keith Memorial there will be previews Wednesday evening of "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell" and "The Return of the Cisco Kid," with regular opening Thursday.

The Fine Arts has already announced the first showings of "Lucrezia Borgia" for Wednesday.

Music Week Concerts

In recognition of National Music Week, May 7 to 13, M. Steinert and Sons will present a series of four concerts in Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street.

On Tuesday evening, May 9, Artiss de Volt, harpist; Doris Tirreil at the Hammond organ, and Wilfrid Tremblay at the Novachord, will present a recital of orchestral music transcribed for this group of instruments.

A recital of organ and piano music will be played by Wilfrid Tremblay and Doris Tirrell on Wednesday evening, May 10, and on Thursday evening an informal demonstration recital will be given on seven new electronic musical instruments, including the Aeolian-Hammond automatic player organ.

Friday evening, May 12, the choir of St. James Armenian Apostolic Church of Watertown will be heard in a program of Eastern liturgical and folk music. The mixed chorus of 50 voices, directed by Deran S. Dinjian, will appear in the vestments of the Armenian Church.

All concerts in the series begin at 8:30 p. m., and are open to the public free of charge.

Honor for DeMille

Cecil B. DeMille has been elected a life member in the Order of the Flag, the Legion of Honor of the United States Flag Association. The certificate of his election was delivered to Mr. DeMille by E. B. Cockrell on behalf of Col. James A. Moss, U. S. Army retired, President General of the Order of the Flag. According to a communication from the Executive Board, the election was made on the basis of Mr. DeMille's "worthy qualities as a loyal American of the highest type," and for his contribution to public knowledge and appreciation of American history through such films as his "Union Pacific."

Sullivan's Singing Bobbies

On Christmas morning, 1862, when Arthur S. Sullivan was organist and choirmaster of little Saint Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, he presented for the first time what afterwards became the famous Policeman's Choir.

Eighteen years later, William S. Gilbert completed the libretto of "The Pirates of Penzance," which included one of the outstanding hits of light opera, "The Policeman's Chorus."

In 1861, Sullivan, then 19 years of age, had returned from Germany a few months prior to this Christmas celebration after four years of study as a pianist, organist and composer. His "Tempest" music had been played at Leipsig and acclaimed with enthusiasm. Coming home to England, he expected to be received with open arms by his countrymen, but he was sadly disappointed.

When Sullivan received the appointment as organist of St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, he organized a choir composed entirely of policemen from a station almost adjoining the church, which boasted of having as a constant worshipper and one of its officers Sir Richard Mayne, at that time Chief Commissioner of the London Metropolitan police. The inspiration to establish this unique organization came to Sullivan one evening as he listened to a coterie of the "Harmonious Bluebottles"—as they were afterwards nicknamed—rehearsing "God Save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Annie Laurie," prior to the annual reunion of the "Bobbies."

The volume and clarity of the voices appealed to him, and he obtained Commissioner Mayne's consent to organize in the church a policeman's choir and singing school. Within a few weeks the policeman's choir of St. Michael's Church was the most talked about singing aggregation in the city.

In 1879, "The Pirates of Penzance" was presented for the first time at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, with Arthur S. Sullivan conducting. The Diamond Jubilee of the occasion is being celebrated by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company on its present tour.

Fairbanks Films Given to Museum

John E. Abbott, Director of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, announces the acquisition by gift of the entire film collection of Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. This is the largest group of motion pictures which the Film Library has yet received, and the transfer by boat from Hollywood to New York of the 13 tons or 2,700,000 feet of celluloid which it includes is said to constitute the biggest single shipment of film ever made.

The collection comprises not only all of those movies made with or by Mr. Fairbanks but others in which he had an interest. In addition there are many thousands of feet of pictures taken by Mr. Fairbanks privately. These include the footage shot by the actor on two of his trips around the globe but not included in his picture "Around the World in Eighty Minutes."

The actor's first motion picture, "The Lamb," produced in 1915 under D. W. Griffith's supervision, is included in the gift as are his talking films "Mr. Robinson Crusoe" (1932) and "The Taming of the Shrew," made with Mary Pickford in 1929.

Among the other best-remembered of his films included in the gift are: "Manhattan Madness" (1916), "The Americano" (1916), "The Man from Painted Post" (1917), "Wild and Woolly" (1917), "In Again, Out Again" (1917), "Reaching for the Moon" (1917), "He Comes up Smiling" (1918), "When the Clouds Roll By" (1919), "Knickerbocker Buckeroo" (1919), "The Mollycoddle" (1920), "The Mark of Zorro" (1920), "The Nut" (1921), "The Three Musketeers" (1921), "Robin Hood" (1922), "The Black Pirate" (1926), "The Gaucho" (1927).

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library plans to show a number of the Fairbanks films in motion picture programs soon to be announced.

Radio Networks Testing New Ideas for Programs

Behind the Microphone

With the approach of spring, networks and sponsors will begin to try out new program ideas. One of the first to appear is the premiere tonight of "Uncle Walter's Dog House," a refuge for those who, in the phrase, are "out of favor." An appearance of George M. Cohan with "Information Please" and the infrequently heard Sibelius violin concerto are among the scheduled events.

Variety

Roland Young, English comedian, joins talents with Dick Powell and company, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Hal Kemp's Orchestra, re-signed for a new series, features a new vocal trio, the Smoothies, two boys and a girl, and a human interest feature, "Taken from Life," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Anna May Wong, Chinese actress, guest of Bob Hope and company, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

"Uncle Walter's Dog House," a new series, will feature dramatizations of letters from listeners on "How I Got Out of the Dog House"; Tom Wallace, radio comedian from WLW, Cincinnati, is "Uncle Walter"; "Red" Skelton will be guest comedian; also Phil Davis's Orchestra; the Dog House male trio, and "Sweet Adeline," new singing discovery, NBC - Red - WNAC, 10:30.

Talks and Features

"Inside Story," interview period, features Claude Graham, who saw the first Kentucky Derby; Elmer Wheeler, "tested-selling" salesman, and Julian Bryan, lecturer and author of film, "Inside Nazi Germany," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

George M. Cohan, playwright, actor, producer, and songsmith, joins with regulars John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant, in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, New York, will be principal speaker in the New England Town Meeting of the Air discussion, "How Far Should We Aid the European Democracies in the Event of War?" Colonial-WAAB, 8:30.

Moss Hart, author of "The American Way"; Thyra Samter Winslow, writer, and Harry Salter, radio orchestra leader, tell their secret ambitions to Taylor Holmes, guest master of ceremonies, in "If I Had the Chance," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Serious Music

Sibelius' Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47, played by Benno Rabinoff, violinist, with Alfred Wallenstein's concert orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Wednesday

Nomination of Ned Sparks, featured movie player, as "most lovable" personality in Hollywood, and a portion of Cincinnati's May Festival of Music are features of today's dial entertainment.

Variety

Northwestern's sorority Kappa Kappa Gamma's election of Ned Sparks as Hollywood's "most lovable" personality; drama with Anne Shirley and Tom Brown of the movies; Frances Langford singing Gus Kahn's lyrics to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," are features of "Star Theater," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Fred Allen interviews Robert Porterfield of the Barter Theater; banters with Harry, Peter, and Portland; plays with Mighty Allen Art Players, in "Town Hall Tonight," NBC - Red - WNAC, 9.

Louise A. Boyd, woman explorer just returned from sixth Arctic expedition, interviewed by Edgar Guest's "It Can Be Done" period; also poetry and music, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Talks and Features

Lowell Thomas, radio news commentator, heads list of guests in Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Second program in "Good Citizenship" series, sponsored by Boston fraternal and service organizations, features talk on "The American Bill of Rights," by Prof. William J. Barry, Boston College; "The Anniversary of Our Constitution," by Bernard F. Donovan, of Roxbury Memorial High School, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30.

Serious Music

Portion of Gustav Mahler's Eighth Symphony, a work for male choruses, soloists and augmented orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor, to be heard from Cincinnati May Festival, CBS-WEEI, 11:20.

Popular Music

Hildegarde sings "My Romance," "Isn't It Romantic?" and "How Strange"; listeners' choice this week is the "Londonderry Air," in "Raymond Paige, 99 Men and a Girl" program, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Thursday

Talks and Features

World Peace program from music hall of New York Fair with addresses by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce; Sir Alan Anderson, member of British Parliament; Grover Whalen, Fair President; music by Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, MBS-WAAB, WIXAL, 11 a. m.

America's Town Meeting of the Air, in final program of current season features four-cornered discussion of "What Is Humanity's Greatest Need Today?" with Carl Sandberg, poet; Frank Kingdon, President of Newark University; Forest Ray Moulton, astronomer, and Pearl Buck, author, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on behalf of Pioneer Youth of America, an organization for recreation and education of underprivileged children, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Variety

Kate Smith, beginning her ninth year on radio, invites Constance Bennett to share in the occasion by playing in a dramatic sketch; also the "Aldrich Family"; Abbott and Costello, comedians; choir and Jack Miller's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Mischa Levitski, pianist, a frequent visitor, again visits Bing Crosby, with regulars Bob Burns, Ken Carpenter, "Music Maids," and John Scott Trotter's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Serious Music

Jean Tennyson, Chicago Norwegian-American soprano, scheduled to sing before Norway's Crown Prince and Princess, sings "Micaela's Air" from Bizet's "Carmen," in Henry Weber's "Concert Revue," semi-classical program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

A portion of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," with Elisabeth Rethberg as Eva and Charles Kullmann as Walter, is available to those who dial WJZ direct for special Metropolitan Opera performance from New York, NBC-Blue-WJZ, 11:05.

A. D. H.

Exhibitions in Springfield

By Dorothy Adlow

For its last major exhibition of the season, the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts has installed eight panels of stained glass in its large gallery. The windows can be seen against the daylight. The panels have been loaned by Roy Grosvenor Thomas. They consist of examples of stained glass of France from the thirteenth through the sixteenth centuries. They have been so arranged that the evolution in style may be followed easily.

In recent years we in America have become familiar with the art of colored glass. A determined effort has been made to salvage an old and dignified art which had fallen into disuse and abuse. Stained glass had become a decorative art motivated less in its fabrication by the peculiar qualities of glass itself than by simulation of painted pictures. Craftsmen in recent years have sought to emphasize the intrinsic qualities in glass, to achieve beauty with light streaming through the varicolored particles of glass. They have aimed to make glass more purely decorative and less dependent upon pictorial resemblance.

The Springfield display brings this concept home. The first piece is a medallion of the thirteenth century. Sacred imagery is imbedded in a mesh of exquisitely modulated tones. The circular pattern is mounted on a traceried background of white glass, known as grisaille. There are two examples of thirteenth century glass. In both we perceive a sense of depth in color, sobriety in mood, a rich imposing texture. The design is flat and patterned, and no attempt is made to give greater prominence to descriptive detail. Artistically we are captivated by the well-knit, beautifully harmonized ensemble.

In the centuries that followed, changes occurred. We find the windows less intricate in color variations; the glass becomes thinner; the pieces more uniform in hue and depth. More details are painted so that the firm black mesh of leading thins out. Medieval glass has lost its features of distinction. These changes are not casual or arbitrary; they are symptomatic of a changed epoch, a new orientation. In the panels of the fifteenth century we discern an interest in naturalism, an attempt to make those early formalized figures look life-like, a desire to project them into space. The canopies and niches in which the sacred figures are placed become deep and architectural. Landscapes are thrust into retreating backgrounds. The flat glass loses its integrity as two-dimensional design, more and more paint is added to the surface to heighten pictorialism and consequently diminish pure design.

Another exhibition current at the Museum is a selection of papers sent from the California Water Color Society. These water colors resemble those of the Atlantic Coast fundamentally. There is a great deal of suave and casual performance. Many aquarellists can manage to convey an idea with swiftly applied brush, an accent of two, a flourish here and there. But we demand more seriousness in performance, more vitality and meaning per square inch.

The western painters have magnificent thematic material and they are putting it upon paper very dispatchfully. We long to see these rolling hills, and expansive fields, these horses and pastoral views executed with more vigor and intensity. The painters respond with feeling to what they see, but they lack technique and discipline commensurate with their emotion.

* * *

American Stencils

In the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery in Springfield there is an exhibition of early American stencils and stencilled furniture. Most of the exhibits come from the collection of Miss Janet Waring, who has searched patiently for these many examples of an American handicraft that flourished in the early nineteenth century.

The stencil is a linear art in which the pattern is cut with a dextrous sensitive hand, and then transferred with care to walls, chairs, pianos, trays—any surface which lends itself to ornament. These decorations show another departure in American design. The idea of such surface embellishment was not original, but it was modified and adapted by local needs and taste. The designs are flowers and fruits, scenes and genre. They are sensitively applied so that they enhance and enrich the object.

In the Public Library of Springfield there are on view drawings by a gifted young local artist, Adolf Aldrich. Pablo Picasso is apparently a source of inspiration and Mr. Aldrich has made many linear portraits in strict spare outline. The Greek vase was probably the inspiration of Picasso who has tried to preserve cogent qualifying contour, implying form through line. Mr. Aldrich subjects himself to strict discipline and has achieved some creditable results. There are moments when he becomes entranced by the sheer play of line, allowing it to dictate its own course so that it dispenses itself in curls and scrolls and graceful flourishes. If he continues this practice, it will lead him to new vistas and fresh forms.

Philharmonic Coming

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, will visit Boston again next season, giving a concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Nov. 1. On the previous evening, it will play in Hartford, Conn. These two are the only New England concerts by the [illegible] scheduled for next season.

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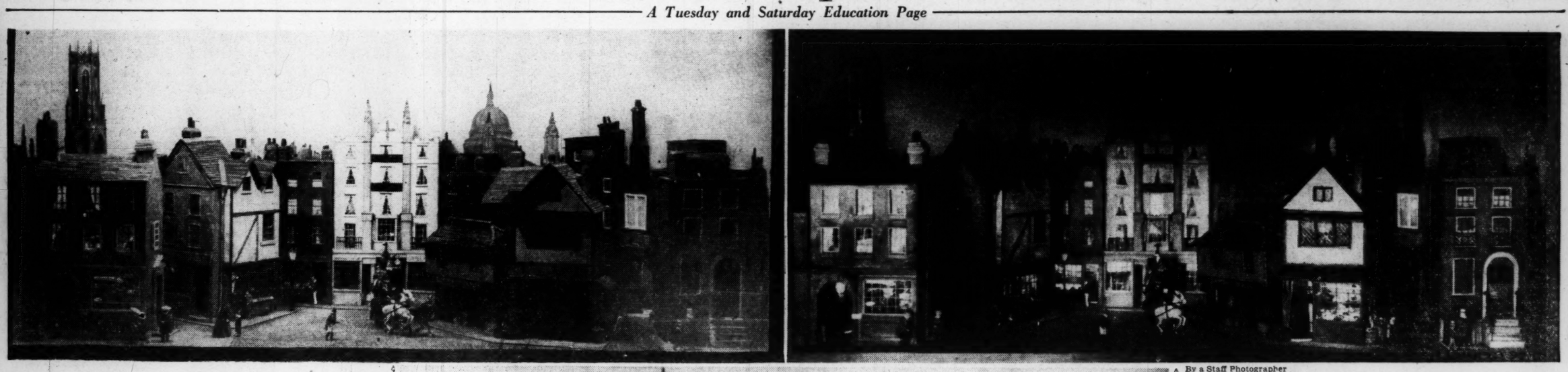

By a Staff Photographer

Three Views of the "Dickens London" Designed and Fashioned by Miss Louise Stimson of Brookline, Mass. It Was Made "Just for Fun" but Since Its First Showing at the Boston Public Library During Book Week Has Been Exhibited Almost Continuously in Various Spots. It Is Four Feet Long, 27 Inches Deep, 29 Inches High. The Little Houses and Streets, Exquisitely Modeled and Colored. Even Peopled by Recognizable Favorite Characters, Are Assembled From Eleven of the Books. At Left Is the Scene as If by Day. Directly Above, the Same Scene With the Lights in the Tiny Windows and Darkness Lurking in Quaint Corners. Below, an Enlarged View of the Right-Hand Section. The Old Curiosity Shop, the Pickwickians Riding Forth From the Golden Cross Innyard, and Small David With Mr. Micawber May Be Recognized. Below the Model, and Not Included in the Photograph, Is a Tablet Bearing the Quotation From "Dombey and Son": "Lord, Keep My Memory Green."

London Dear to Dickens Lovers Built in Proportion With Care

The Model, a Labor of Love, Already Viewed by Hosts of School Children, Is Now a Permanent Exhibit

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria Station and bulgy cabs, the blended odor of soot and steam, and blue-eyed porters crying thinly, "Texi-Keb, lidy?" Tomorrow the Tower and Westminster Abbey, the British Museum, and the Changing of the Guards. That is one kind of London, and the only kind of London with which some visitors are acquainted.

Yet there are many Londons: the London of the nursery rhymes with its "towers and its bricks and its mortar and all," its Roman wall and its ancient moats; the London of the Bells—the bells of "St. Clement's" saying "Oranges and lemons," the bells of "Stepnee," of Shoreditch, and St. Martin's. There is the London of Christopher Robin and Regent's Park Zoo. There is the London of Peter Pan and Kensington Gardens, and the London of Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes. And there is the London of Charles Dickens. Children look for Peter Pan among the daisies near his statue, and a stray reader of Conan Doyle treads the causeway of Baker Street on the alert for a glimpse of a lean figure in a dressing gown in a lodging house window who might or might not be Sherlock Holmes.

Secure in Our Imaginations

The London, however, which has built itself most securely into the imagination is the London of Dickens. Every year brings its travelers from afar looking for buildings such as the Old Curiosity Shop, long ago demolished, and for others which are still extant, and for many which never existed save in the novelist's fertile fancy, for Dickens has produced a city whose walls will never crumble, though stained with weather and indelibly stamped with living or with trade; whose people, moreover, still pursue imaginary errands over the cobblestones and through inn yards, up dark alleys and along wharves fragrant with all the spices of the pungent India commerce.

Dickens' London is the familiar London to one American family by the name of Stimson. Two of its members at least have been active in the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship since 1921 and all the rest have had their part in the preparations for plays and Dickensian entertainments of the club. Even the yellow cat has some presumable connection with Mr. Krook's rag and bottle shop near Lincoln's Inn, and is suspected of more than once having cast an interested eye upon the captives of Miss Flite's bird cages. Chasing the paper models of a yellow cat's ears under the diningroom table and between the legs of chairs became a form of indoor frolic to Miss Louise Stimson of Brookline, Massachusetts, when she was making the little figures, oh such very little figures, to fit into her charming model of the London of the Dickens books. Because they were so tiny, those triangular fragments of yellow paper, and had to be applied with the points of a pair of scissors, she would breathe a sigh of relief at having got them into place, when, presto! by the power of her very sigh they would be wafted away.

Eleven Of the Novels

It is the London of eleven of the novels which Miss Stimson has produced, after two years of painstaking but most enjoyable effort. Done purely for fun she just took it up in her leisure and loved it so much she didn't want to finish it, even when the Boston Herald Book Fair committee approached her last autumn and asked if they might put it on display in the Public Library. According to Library workers it was the outstanding attraction there, and since then it has been traveling about the country and has been exhibited in various libraries, schools, and bookshops. A voluminous correspondence with Dickens lovers has resulted, and many children have shown their enthusiastic interest.

With no scale or dimensions other than the limiting of the completed model to an area of four feet ten inches by twenty-seven inches, and a height of twenty-nine inches, Miss Stimson has managed to obtain a visual balance and proportion and to unite unrelated buildings and characters in a scene which is remarkably harmonious and satisfying. One glances at it and immediately recognizes people and things, so faithfully has the modeler adhered to the details provided by the author. Her art school training and her experience in building scenery for amateur dramatics helped considerably.

The Golden Cross Inn, as it was in the early part of the nineteenth century, has been copied from an old illustration. And, of course, departing from it in high spirits are the Corresponding Society of the Pickwick Club—Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G. C. M. P. C., Tracy Tupman, Esq., Augustus Snodgrass, Esq., Nathaniel Winkle, Esq., and the irrepressible stranger, Alfred Jingle, Esq. Naturally they are emerging from under a low archway, the one which made Jingle exclaim, "Heads, heads, take care of your heads. Terrible place—"

London cartographers may object, but no Dickens lover will mind the dome of St. Paul's in the immediate background or the proximity of Tellson's Bank by Temple Bar, "very small, very dark, very ugly, very incommodious," in fact, "the triumphant perfection of inconvenience." One recalls that according to "A Tale of Two Cities" it was the place where, "when they took a young man, they hid him somewhere till he was old."

Scrooge and Marley's Counting House

Scrooge and Marley's counting house, where Scrooge "could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement-stones to warm them," stands properly at the opening of a cul-de-sac, and next to it, as if it came from the very same book, for the architecture corresponds, though the general aspect does not, can be seen the instrument shop of Solomon Gills, with the little wooden midshipman on guard. Captain Cuttle walks in front of it, wearing "such a very large coarse shirt collar, that it looked like a small sail."

This collar, which was very small indeed when reproduced in miniature, together with Captain Cuttle's tie, got lost one evening in the Stimson dining room. Search was unavailing, and Miss Louise had to make the gentleman another set. Later they were discovered in front of Poll Sweedlepipe's barber shop, and the family agreed that the Captain had evidently taken them off when he went for a shave. Poll's, it will be remembered, was also a bird-fancier's shop, situated next door but one to the celebrated mutton-pie shop and directly opposite the original cat's meat warehouse. It was the establishment over which "Sairey" Gamp lodged.

Mrs. Gamp, "a fat old woman . . . with a husky voice and a moist eye, which she had a remarkable power of turning up, and only showing the white of . . ." stands at the corner of the street with her gig umbrella, "in colour like a faded leaf, except where a circular patch of a lively blue had been dexterously let in at the top," and is presumably buying "cowcumbers" for Betsey Prig's tea, for she is in front of the fruiterer's window. The shop, though not from "Martin Chuzzlewit," but from the pages of "A Christmas Carol," is the kind that Sarah would have patronized. The grapes and the goldfish bowl and the Spanish onions are all there, cleverly shaped in a colored wax which Miss Stimson obtained from England.

Little Nell, David, Mr. Micawber and Others

The people are made of cardboard, Lady Dedlock and Jo, at the crossing, the Cheeryble Brothers outside their business house, Little Nell, approaching the shop labeled "Curiosity Dealer," Mr. Brownlow, with his handkerchief dangling temptingly from his pocket, awaiting the light fingers of the Artful Dodger, and Mr. Micawber leading David Copperfield to that house in Windsor Terrace, "Mrs. Micawber's Boarding Establishment for Young Ladies," where David occupied "a close chamber, stenciled all over with an ornament which my young imagination represented as a blue muffin." Unpaid bills are lying on the doorstep.

Lights Reveal Familiar Figures Within

The lights, which were the most difficult of all the "properties" to install in the model, reveal when they are turned on the form of Mrs. Micawber in a window, holding an infant Micawber in her arms, just as the lights in Scrooge and Marley's show the figure of Scrooge at his desk, and those which light up the office of the Cheeryble Brothers bring into view a "large-faced clerk, with silver spectacles and a powdered head," no other than Tim Linkinwater, in his glass-case, "as free from dust and blemish as if he had been fixed into the glass-case before the top was put on, and had never come out since."

Trotty Veck crosses the cobblestones, those tiny pieces of cardboard, literally in the thousands, which Miss Stimson filed, individually, with an emery board; and little Miss Flite in her "squeezed bonnet" walks home from the Court of Chancery, where she has, as is her custom, spent the day. The most harrowing figures have been purposely omitted. A fellow Dickensian suggested putting in the form of Bill Sykes hanging from the chimney, as described in "Oliver Twist." But, says Miss Stimson, "I think if I had done that I should have had to get up in the middle of the night and take him down."

Lantern lights at the gateway of the Golden Cross offered something of a problem, since no electric light bulbs could be obtained in such a small size as the model required. The difficulty was ingeniously overcome by reflection, by cutting a slit through which a bulb might shine from the back of the scene, and catching its glow on a strip of gold paper.

The quotation which Miss Stimson selected from Dickens and placed on a tablet under her little scene is the familiar and most suitable sentence, "Lord, keep my memory green."

Interviewing Employers—Part of Their Course

Grinnell College Students Learn What to Do and Not to Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grinnell, Ia.

While jobs still remain few and hard to find, industry and business are, nevertheless, interested to receive the June graduates of American colleges and universities.

This was the encouraging report that 59 Grinnell college students—participants in the fourth annual Grinnell Job Survey project—brought back with them to the campus after four days spent in Chicago interviewing prospective employers.

The purpose of the survey, arranged by the Grinnell alumni association in Chicago in connection with the vocational guidance course offered by the school, was to give students not only experience in interviewing but, through conferences with business heads, an opportunity to determine for themselves whether they had selected a vocation for which they were best suited. Grinnell instructors have found, where the latter proves not to be the case, that it is far better for the student to discover the error than to take a job in the wrong field, thus making a "false start."

Their Conclusion

After the more than 400 interviews granted them the 13 women and 46 men who took part in the survey all came to the same conclusion: namely, that employers are really seeking college graduates who are aggressive, ready for hard work, in good health—and willing to start at a small salary. While the latter point was one of disappointment, Chicago businessmen were quick to reassure students that if they had the first-named requisites, increased wages would follow shortly.

Grades and scholastic standing, according to G. Lester Duke, personnel director at Grinnell, still remain a good index of ability and industry, but more important to the employer seem to be the extra-curricular activities in which the college men and women have taken part. Activities develop leadership, and business is seeking leaders for the future.

A college graduate, Duke pointed out as a result of conferences held with businessmen, still is on top when applying for a job because of his superior training, but often times there are objections to the college man's opinion that he is indispensable and, because of his schooling, ready to start at the top.

Fields Surveyed

Openings for new people were found particularly good in the fields of credit managing, sales work, personnel direction, and teaching. Hardest fields in which to obtain positions were journalism and radio.

Although the students gathered from their interviews that the trend of business is on the upgrade, they found that the salary that today's college graduate can expect in his first job will be somewhere between $40 and $140 monthly. Banking firms offer the smallest salaries, they discovered, with increased wages being offered in the field of manufacturing.

The success of the survey project, according to John W. Pooley, chairman of the school's vocational guidance course, lies in the fact that the interviews do not constitute applications for jobs, but provide an opportunity to learn some of the actual conditions and requirements facing young men and women entering business for the first time. Fourteen of the group were underclassmen—juniors and sophomores.

Although the students were told not to expect actual offers of jobs, a number of them did receive promises of actual employment—to begin after graduation in June; and many others made favorable contacts that may lead to jobs—either permanent or during the summer months.

"We don't expect to find jobs; we'll take 'em if we do, but we want to know what opportunities there are and what one needs do to make the most of them." This was the attitude of the group.

Those who found employment offer this formula as a possible help to other college men and women seeking work: in approaching an employer, a genuine interest in learning more about the business brings far better results than the have-you-got-a-job-for-me attitude.

Recommends Study of National Politics

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh viewpoints from a returned patriot. Miss L. suggests that we enter the subject of national politics with something of the same zest we have for international. Worth thinking about. Her next two paragraphs also present food for thought.—Chairman.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

Most of my studying for some years has been in the field of international relations. I am no longer able to believe, however, that the stability of our times may be found in any specific plan of international action or organization. In my view, the League Covenant provided an excellent basis for peaceful progress, had there been a sufficiently earnest desire to put its rules into practice. I go on working in this field, partly because such work may bring about some change in individual attitudes, and partly to help provide and suggest courses of action for the time when there is a greater desire to act.

It begins to look to me as if we younger people, who really want to make democracy last, could do a lot more in that line by entering "politics" than by trying to work, as individual citizens, for peace and democracy along international lines. It is the national government which makes the formal decisions which lead to isolation or co-operation. According to one view, members of Congress are mere spokesmen for the people whom they represent. But according to a second view, which stresses the character and general aims of the representative, there is room for independent thinking and leadership on the part of the people's delegate. I have never known any students, however, for whom national politics had the same appeal, not to say glamour, that the subject of "international relations" has had ever since 1920.

After being away from this country for several months, the nearest thing to a thrill that I've had since my return came when I stood near the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday and heard Secretary Ickes speak to an estimated crowd of 75,000, introducing the singer Marian Anderson. For me there was real reason on that occasion to be glad of being an "American." It is only fair to say, however, that some were not made glad . . . —an aspect of American life that I am seeing for the first time.

Another thing I've noticed is that American women seem to be a notch or two below the courtesy level of American men—who still remove their hats in an elevator, wait for a woman passenger to leave the elevator first, and not infrequently offer their seats on streetcars, yet rarely receive the small but gracious acknowledgment which would show that their gesture of courtesy had been appreciated. But kindness is a leaven that works fast. On a recent Sunday evening a streetcar conductor greeted every passenger who came aboard with a friendly smile and a cordial "Good Evening!" The effect was a kindling of good will and happiness that I like to remember.

(Miss) E. L.

Or This Round Table Instead?

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

I enjoy the "meetings" of the Youth Round Table and only wish they might be longer. I wonder if any other people have sometimes imagined a sort of national or international directory which could be consulted like a telephone directory to find people interested in subjects that oneself was. All persons listed in it would be willing to write, answer questions, recommend source books, and share information.

(Mr.) H. H. W.

Not How Much We See But How Well

Colorado

Listen Round Tablers:

Were you thrilled when two of our members told of their trip to the Golden Gate Exposition? I was. I am saving my pennies for New York, but once the opportunity arose I was off for San Francisco before I knew it.

The fair is really wonderful. I planned to stay only a few days, but time stretched into two weeks. The flowers and gardens are only excelled by the fountains and colored lighting at night. Everyone can learn a lot from the commercial exhibits, lectures and beautiful displays. Impressive book displays and a beautiful reading room make the Christian Science Activities building a joy too.

And how much more enjoyable my stay in San Francisco was from association with the Laurel Club—look them up.

Before you get too tired walking and seeing things, just take a day off and rest and read. This is really worth while, because it is not how much we see—rather it is our interpretation of the interest new things hold for us.

But come see for yourself—you can! I earn only ordinary wages, but am so eager to travel that I cut out all unnecessary expenditures, actually eat for 60 cents a day and usually find a clean room for 75 cents.

(Mr.) R. A. B.

Will members of the Laurel Club please write us. We are, in this office, you know, an informal headquarters for all such groups, and yours is not listed in our file. Are there any other groups of young people of Round Table age who have never "reported" to us? We like to keep in touch with all of you, whether as individuals or as groups, if you are (or should be!) Round Table readers.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

Summer School of the Dance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

At the University of California at Los Angeles, the coming Summer Session will include for the fourth time a School of the Dance. Six classes range from folk dancing to improvisation and dance composition, arranged for students without previous enrollment, according to Martha Deane, U. C. L. A. associate supervisor of physical education for women, who is heading the dance staff.

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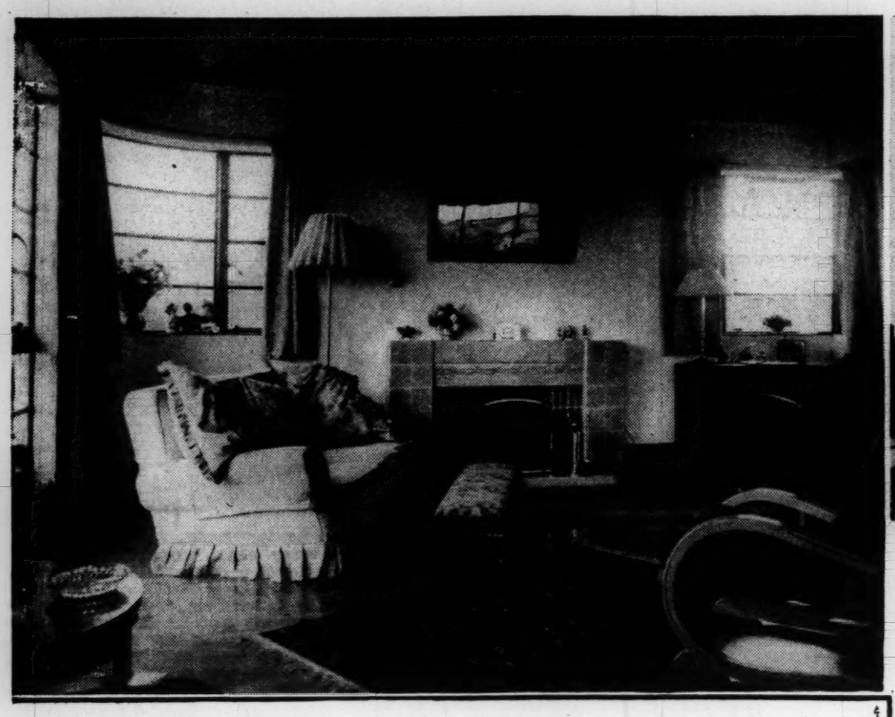
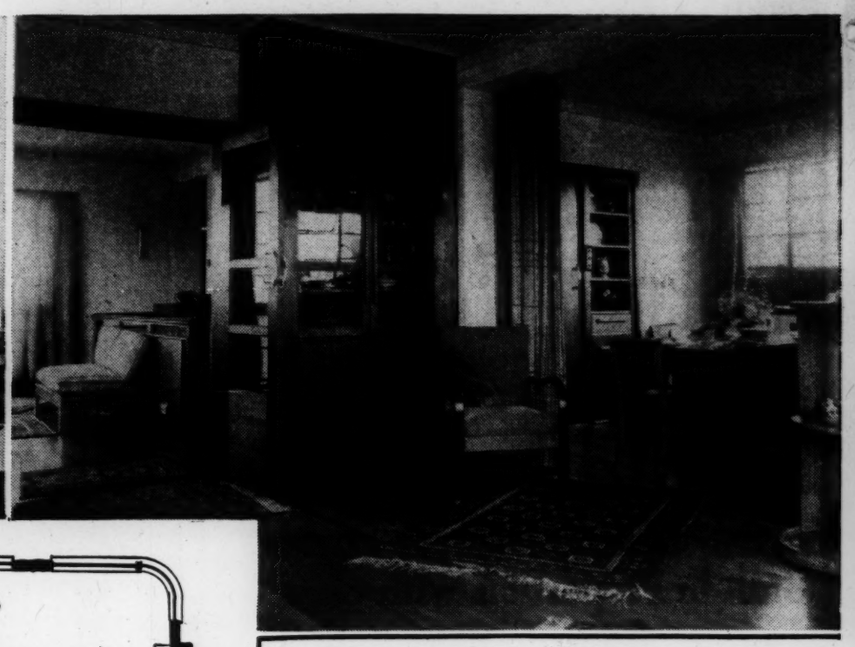
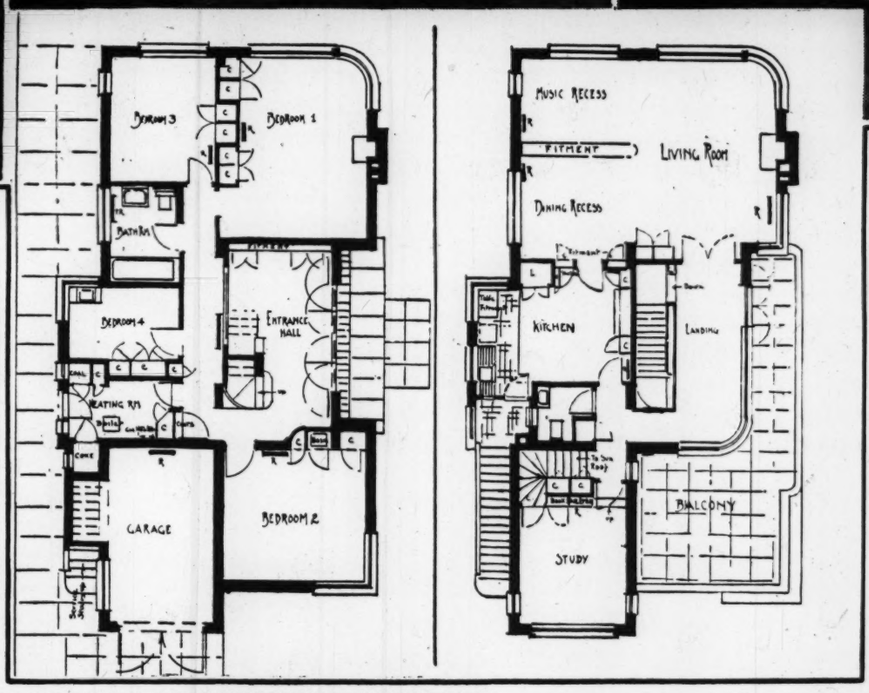






Photos © by K. Morrison. Architects, Robert Messenger & Son, A. R. I. B. A.

Overlooking the English Channel, in Kent, this house is planned for year-round occupancy, and is equipped with a full outfit of modern labor-saving devices. To gain full benefit of the view, bedrooms are on the ground floor, and other rooms on the floor above. . . . The living room interior at left, above, shows how effectively provision has been made for maximum light and air, with windows on three sides and indirect lighting built in the cornice. . . . At the right is seen the dining corner of the living room, the kitchen door partly hidden by a curtain. The landing, or upper hall, is through the wide open door.

A Modern English Seaside Home

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Birchington, Kent

Practically all those labor saving features that can contribute to the ease and convenience of running a home, are embodied in the planning of the house at Grenham Bay, which is shown by the pictures and plans here. But the house is something more than an expression of modern efficiency. It possesses a definite individuality of its own. This is because its architect, Mr. R. Caplat, collaborating with the owners, Mr. and Mrs. G. McCausland Hoey, has studied and successfully interpreted the special needs of the household as well as the peculiarities of the site and location.

In the first place this residence was designed for all the year round occupation, not just for the summer and week-ends. So all of the regular requirements of a family had to be reckoned with, as well as the special exactions of its position on the sea front, with an uninterrupted view of the English Channel. The site was an awkward one to deal with, for the plot of land was long and narrow with the sea view facing northwest. If the large living room that the family particularly desired were to have as much sun as possible, it would be necessary to place it at the back of the house. So a sea view was sacrificed for a maximum of sunshine. Also, it was felt that the living room would be considerably lighter if it were on the first floor. So the usual type of plan was reversed. All the bedrooms are on the ground floor; all the reception rooms above.

Light and airiness are the keynote of the interior arrangements. There is an entrance hall so large that it can be used as a cosy lounge, one entire end occupied by a fireplace with cupboards to each side. A staircase against one wall leads up to a spacious landing, onto which opens the big living room. The wide doors between the living room and the landing can be thrown open and thus the whole area becomes an ideal place for entertainment.

The white walled living room is flooded with light from windows that look out in three directions. In striking contrast are the window sills of dull surfaced black tiles. In two instances these black tiles rise above the sills to a height of nearly a foot. In other words, black tiles have been used instead of glass, to form the lowest section of the casement windows.

Concealed Lighting

The modern note has been pleasantly emphasized by the lighting fixtures, some of which take the form of strip lights along the cornice; also, by the selection of the furniture and by certain built-in fitments. The most arresting of these is a combination of book shelves and cupboards which forms a low partition between the dining recess and the rest of the room. The end of this fitment is curved, its top just the right height and distance for the use of an amateur cinema projector. Pictures can be thrown from this point to a space over the fireplace which is the right size for a screen.

The vagaries of the English climate have been taken into account in the provisions for heating this living room. There are flat wall radiators for severe weather, a fireplace for milder days and cosy evening gatherings.

The door into the kitchen is flanked by symmetrical built-in china cabinets with drawers underneath. These cabinets are made of Columbian dry-toned pine. The kitchen equipment should satisfy the most exacting housewife.

Underneath this pantry is a heating room with bins for coal and coke. A chute from the kitchen connects with the boiler and enables refuse to be dropped down and immediately burnt. This boiler controls the central heating system as well as the hot water circulation for the kitchen, bathroom, and for the fitted lavatory basins in the bedrooms.

All of the bedrooms are fitted with built-in cupboards and the maid's room has a fitted shelf as well which forms a neat dressing table. The room above the garage serves at present as a study for the master of the house, and has built-in cupboards and ample book shelves. It could, if necessary, be converted into an extra bedroom.

The living room overlooks the back garden and not the sea, except for one small corner window over the desk, which catches a glimpse of the water front. Those who want to enjoy the long sweep of the Channel, with boats constantly passing to and fro, can do so with the utmost privacy from the pent house on the roof. It has been skilfully designed for both good and bad weather, windows running along two walls.

This roof deck, like the balcony on the floor below, is provided with water taps and electric points. These are very welcome at tea time when members of the family want to boil a kettle, or on a starry night when they want to entertain their friends with a radio program.

Thus foresight and clever planning have combined the more sophisticated pleasures with the simpler delights of nature—the changing panorama of the sky, the salt-laden breezes, the call of the sea gulls and the rhythmic beat of the waves on the nearby shore.

Helping the Small-Home Builder

Ninety pages of Architectural Forum for April are devoted to the subject, "The Low Cost House," by which is meant houses that can be carried for $30 to $40 per month. This assumes annual incomes of $1,500 to $2,000. It is recognized that 70 per cent of United States families earn less than $2,000 a year, which makes provision for proper shelter within the cost named one of first importance. And if building is to become prosperous, it will have to concentrate its attention on homes that will sell for $4,000 or less.

The Forum states that it expects more than one raised eyebrow over the aesthetic quality of some of the fifty houses presented in this April issue. In anticipation, the editor points out that this is a problem in arithmetic as well as in architecture. "Improve the pattern as much as you like, but when you are done, be sure the figures add down correctly."

Plans and designs are analyzed by taking twelve types and sizes of assumed examples of 1, 1½, and 2 stories, and having 4 to 5 rooms, with garage and without. Construction materials and methods are briefly outlined, from the builder's viewpoint rather than the owner's, though the entire treatment of the subject holds important information for him who builds for his own occupancy.

In noticing the cost figures printed in connection with any house it should always be remembered that there are great variations in costs of the same house in different sections of the country. Even though materials may amount to about the same, as in two cases cited, the same house would cost two thirds more in Butte than in Tampa.

The Montana figure is necessarily higher by the $350 cost of the heating equipment and because it is built as a single job, while the Florida figures are based on a developer's project embracing about twenty houses.

Materials, basically less in Butte, actually amounted to more, due to the discount the Tampa contractor secured for quantity buying. The most surprising difference is in labor cost, which is twice as much in the Butte case, for there the hourly rate is $1.50 against .75 in Tampa. The difference in resulting totals, caused by the variations in several conditions, is thus seen to be very large indeed, the following being the detailed figures in this case:

House "C"—Tampa (Development)

Labor 940 x .75	$ 705
Materials $1.620 — 1-5	1,315
	$2.020
Less Basement and Heating	350
Net	$1,670
Overhead and Profit (10%)	170
Fees and Permits	50
Equipment	125
Land and Service Connections	400
Total (Selling Price)	$2,415

House "C"—Butte (Individual)

Labor 940 x 1.50	$1,410
Materials $1.315 + 1-3	1,750
Net	$3,160
Overhead and Profit (10%)	315
Fees and Permits	50
Equipment	150
Land and Service Connections	450
Total (Selling Price)	$4,125

There is no question as to the actual costs of the 50 recently-built houses that are shown in this special Forum issue, for a complete break-down of the total is given with each one. The rent equivalent keeps between $25 and $40 per month, selections being located in all parts of the United Staets. The construction outlines include enough details to make the character of each house clear to any builder, and to many prospective owners. C. G. B.

A Handbook Of Small Houses

For several years the editors of the Architectural Forum have compiled an annual volume of house plans that seem to be made up of reprints from the pages of the periodical, chosen to cover a fair range of home-types and costs. The issue just out, titled The 1940 Book of Small Houses, is published by Simon and Schuster, New York, at $1.98.

Not only are about 50 homes already erected shown in this number, but all the plans of the eight "Life" houses, twenty or so from the Ladies' Home Journal contest, and nearly sixty from the competition sponsored by American Gas Association. A few introductory pages contain practical information and hints for the prospective builder.

Antique Show at White Plains

The antiques exposition to be held at the County Center, White Plains, N. Y., from May 1 through the 6th is presumably to attract especially the dealers of southern New York and Connecticut, as these districts are named in the title of the project. However, the 80 or so concerns that have entered are said to have come from all along the Atlantic seaboard, as well as from the mid-west.

Arrangements have been completed for collectors' clubs and groups to have use of the County Center's Little Theater for meetings during the week, according to C. J. Nuttall of White Plains, show manager. Groups desiring to engage the theater are requested to give notice to Mr. Nuttall, or to the building management.

Synthetic Sunshine

If a floor is painted chrome yellow of a medium tone, and the walls either white or cream, a cozy, sunshiny effect is produced through reflection. Yellow, transparent gauze curtains add to the effect of brightness, particularly when the room is at the northeast corner of the house. Window shades may be made either to contrast or to harmonize with this scheme of decoration, by painting them. Flat wall paint, thinned with turpentine, is used for this purpose. Allow one side to dry thoroughly before turning over to paint the other side.

The largest hooked rug ever produced measured 28 feet by 36, and was made at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, under the supervision of Miss Lillian Burke, director of a community enterprise founded by Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell. Not counting the little one, eight women took six months in hooking it.

A Hooked Rug for a Queen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ont.

To the little village of Cheticamp, Cape Breton, goes the honor of having one of its remarkable hooked rugs chosen for the Queen's own bedroom in Rideau Hall, which is to be her Canadian "home" during the forthcoming Royal tour. Last summer, Lady Tweedsmuir, visiting Toronto's annual Exhibition, selected the Cheticamp rug from the display of handicrafts. Today, her own bedroom in the Governor General's official residence in the capital is being redecorated for the Queen's use, with the rug as the main feature of the scheme.

The story of the Cheticamp hooked rug industry is one of the most interesting in the annals of handicrafts. It begins with Alexander Graham Bell setting forth from Boston to investigate some Nova Scotia coal mining stock held by his father-in-law, Mr. Hibbard. Charmed by the natural beauties, he made a home in the little village of Baddeck, for summer use and for scientific research.

With enthusiasm for welfare of the community, Mrs. Bell set about stimulating handicrafts in the little village of Scottish settlers, and brought to Baddeck a young woman with expert training in handicrafts. This was Miss Lillian Burke who, during nine years of devoted service and intelligent organization, has developed and established a unique and admirable enterprise.

Hooked rugs were already established as a household by-product, but some of them were loose in workmanship, bad in design, crudely colored.

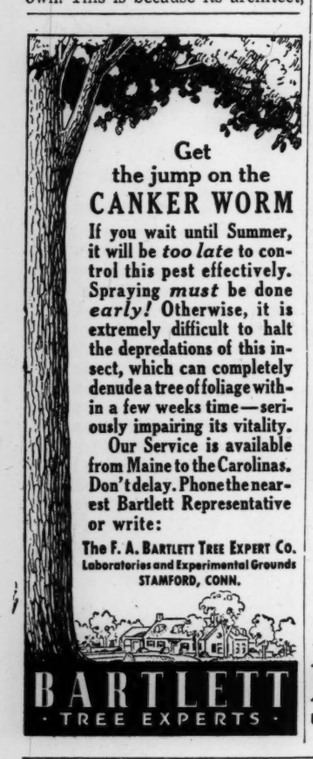
Skipping over years of patient development, today sees Miss Burke beginning every carpet at the business end. New York decorators order rugs of all sizes, to be used in particular houses. Along with specification of exact size comes a design, a scale pattern of one section done in water colors, and samples of the curtains and upholstery to be used in the same room.

One of the best hookers, Mrs. Joseph Chiason, took on The Big Rug, as it was called, the largest carpet ever hooked. It was 28 by 36 feet, of complicated design, and beautifully blended soft colors; eight women took six months to finish it.

Life in Cheticamp remains simple and hard. Farming and fishing occupy its inhabitants. Money is hard to come by, and in many homes rug earnings bring the only actual cash that is seen the year round.

Now they have a fresh satisfaction in having a humble part in the Queen's reception in Canada. For the Queen's Rug is a beautiful thing, in the blending of its colors, its workmanship, and its patterns. Carolyn Cox

Showing the hooked rug made at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, by descendants of early French settlers, and to be placed in the bedroom to be occupied in May by Queen Elizabeth, at Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor General of Canada.



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If you wait until Summer, it will be *too late* to control this pest effectively. Spraying *must* be done *early!* Otherwise, it is extremely difficult to halt the depredations of this insect, which can completely denude a tree of foliage within a few weeks time—seriously impairing its vitality.

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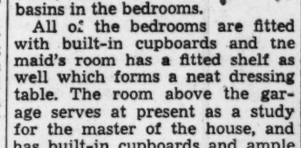
"What play or picture shall we see this week?" you ask. For an answer, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor published under the heading of Amusements. Here leading theaters advertise plays and motion pictures that offer entertainment of the better type. Monitor readers find them to be helpful guides.



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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	279,140
1939 volume to date	84,154,225
1938 volume to date	78,789,704

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Stocks rallied 1 to 3 points in today's market, but light profit taking chipped down top prices in late dealings.

Volume was well above yesterday's session, second slowest in nearly five years, but real activity was lacking throughout. Near the final hour the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

The confusing European political drama continued as a market handicap, brokers said, but there seemingly was less nervousness over war dangers. A few hopeful side lights on the domestic business scene were in evidence and tax revision ideas, shelved in the past several weeks, were revised to some extent.

Prominent on the recovery side of the stock list were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott and du Pont.

Inclined to edge forward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, American Airlines, Standard Cap & Seal and Standard Steel Spring.

Bonds Swing Forward

United States Treasury and corporate loans registered price gains throughout the bond list today while foreign issues backslid.

Gains of a point or more were recorded in late dealings for Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s of '48, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s of '50, Michigan Central 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Southern Railway 4s, and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s.

Most European Government issues declined fractionally. Treasury issues generally were ahead 1-32 to 6-32ds.

Wheat Fluctuates Unevenly in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Wheat prices closed very little changed today at the end of an uneasy session during which the market rose a cent then lost the early gain and dipped at one time ⅝ cent lower than yesterday's close.

Trade uncertainty regarding the condition of winter wheat as a whole, with two crop experts making divergent estimates, unsettled the market to some extent. There was profit taking and some short selling but strength in foreign markets, with international trade on a big scale, helped to bolster prices here.

Wheat was ¼ lower to ¼ higher at the close compared with yesterday's finish, July 73-73⅛, September 73⅛-¼; corn ½-1 cent higher, July 50⅞-51, September 51⅞; oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Belga Up Sharply In Term of Dollar

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The belga advanced to the highest price in terms of the dollar in more than a year in today's foreign exchange dealings. At the same time, pressure on the Netherlands guilder, which lost around 1-5 of a cent yesterday, abruptly stopped.

The belga moved up .01 ½ of a cent and the guilder .01 of a cent. Sterling gained 1-16 of a cent and the French franc .00 1-16 of a cent. The Swiss franc was unchanged.

Discounts on future prices of most leading European currencies narrowed considerably, the 90-day French franc was quoted .01½ of a cent below the spot rate against .02 of a cent Monday.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market brightened in late dealings today although activity remained comparatively low. British gilt-edged bonds and European loans were firm. Substantial gains spotted the trans-Atlantic group. Oils slanted ahead after a slow opening and mining shares, rubbers and domestic rails were evenly maintained. Industrials failed to attract much attention either way.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse advanced briskly today as trading broadened. Rentes closed 20 to 115 centimes up and Bank of France gained 110 francs. Suez Canal was boosted 270 francs and Royal Dutch nearly 100.

Liverpool: General buying of wheat futures, which reflected active demand for cash wheat by millers and the Far East, left final prices ⅜ to ⅞ penny higher today.

Cotton futures closed 2 to 8 points ahead. Buying was prompted by a belief the U. S. export subsidy plan might fall through. The tight supply of spot cotton was also a bullish factor.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended April 27 were the highest in more than a month, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 273 compared with 268 in the preceding week and 286 in the comparable 1938 week.

North American Aviation

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Aviation and equipment manufacturers, reported consolidation net profit for the March quarter of $1,355,952, or 39 cents a common share, compared with $212,085 or 6 cents a share, in the like 1938 period. Unfilled orders on March 31 totaled $20,645,739 compared with $10,296,363 on March 31, 1938.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56	54¼	54¼	Apr28
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (1⅛g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	2	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
123¼	51⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	61½	61½	61½	M'y 1
147⅜	61⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Apr28
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	Apr26
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8¼	7⅞	8¼	Apr27
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	158	157½	158	+ ½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	6	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	M'y 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	8	33	32	32⅜	+ ¾
197⅛	123¼	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	143¼	143¼	143¼	M'y 1
23⅜	11½	Amal Leather	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr29
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	62	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	16½	16	16	Apr28
173¼	103¼	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	+ ¾
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	M'y 1
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	36½	36	36	
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	88¾	87	87	− ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Apr25
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	12	21	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Apr27
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	2	17	16¼	16¼	Apr28
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	+3⅜
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 1
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	15	14½	15	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr29
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr29
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf (1½)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	45⅞	45¼	45¾	+ ¾
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
73¾	41¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	2	17¼	17	17¼	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	47	47	47	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr27
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	6	27¾	27	27	−1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	+2½
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	39½	38	38¼	+ ¼
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	2	34¼	33	34	+1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	24	12⅛	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	7	56	54¼	56	Apr27
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12½	12½	12½	M'y 1
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	10	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63	63	63	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	23	23	22	+1
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr24
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	82	82	82	+2⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	157¾	157	157¾	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	79½	79¼	79¼	M'y 1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	81¾	81½	81½	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	+ ¾
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 1
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	Apr29
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	29	29	29	Apr28
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (⅛g)	30	24¼	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38½	37	37	Apr28
20¼	13½	Anch H G(.15g)	2	17	16⅞	17	M'y 1
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr26
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	Apr29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	8	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ¾
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7	6½	6½	Apr28
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr27
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	15	27½	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅞
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	54½	54⅛	54½	+1
30¼	15	Atl Coast Line	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Apr24
23½	18¾	Atl Refining (1)	13	18¾	18½	18½	− ¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Apr28
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (1½e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	10	45¼	45	45¾	M'y 1
66¾	52	Atlas Pow(1½g)	1	52	52	52	Apr25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr29
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	34	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30½	19	Bang & Air (2½)	1	22	22	22	Apr26
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13	13	13	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	19	19	19	
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr24
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Apr28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	27	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	51	50¾	50¾	M'y 1
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	Apr26
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	45	55⅜	54½	55¼	+1⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr29
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	2	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19½	18¾	19	+1
22½	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	13	22⅛	21⅜	22	+ ⅞
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	M'y 1
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	17	16⅜	17	Apr29
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	19⅞	19½	19½	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	16	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ½
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr28
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr28
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	21	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¾
39½	31	Briggs&Strat(3)	1	34	34	34	
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y 1
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	3	38	38	38	+1
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	29	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
36	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	2	36	36	36	Apr29
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B(¼g)	6	11¾	11½	11½	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25	25	25	Apr29
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	M'y 1
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr28
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Apr28
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	M'y 1

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr28
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	16	⅞	¾	¾	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10½	10¼	10¼	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	29	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅝
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	18	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	15	15	15	Apr28
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 1
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	8	73½	71	71	Apr28
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	44	42½	43½	− ½
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+1½
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 1
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	37	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅝
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	20	20	20	− ½
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	15	32¼	31⅜	32¼	− ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Apr29
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	19	19	19	Apr29
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr28
1	½	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr27
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr28
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	2	2	2	Apr28
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(⅛g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 1
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr29
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	34	34	34	Apr28
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr28
1½	⅜	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr26
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 1
13⅛	7	Childs Co	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
85¼	53⅜	ChryslrCp(2½g)	135	66¼	64⅞	65⅝	+1⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr29
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
26	15	Clark Equip	1	18	18	18	Apr29
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24	24	24	
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ½
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	1	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	7	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr28
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	2	13⅞	13½	13¾	
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	8	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+1
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	Apr28
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	30	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	+ ¼
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvtc (2½%f)	5	9	9	9	− ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	2	80½	79¾	79¾	+1¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	15	43¼	42	42⅜	− ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	46½	45¾	46½	+ ¼
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 1
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	5	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	54⅞	53½	54⅞	+1⅞
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	34	27	26¾	26¾	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr29
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	2	21½	21½	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	5	20⅛	20	20	+1
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	50	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis p1 (5)	3	106½	106⅛	106⅛	− ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 1
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	Apr28
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	6	6	6	6	Apr28
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	18	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
3¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
97⅛	93⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr29
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	9	14⅛	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 1
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	12	37	36¼	37	+ ¾
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Aor26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D 1¼g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	3	21	20½	21	+ ¾
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	57	56	56	−1¼
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	12	22½	22	22¾	+1
110	93	Crane Co pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr26
31¾	26⅝	Crane of Wh	3	30½	30	30¼	Apr25
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Renewed Buying Of Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Renewed buying in volume featured the past week in primary cotton gray goods markets. As a result of large-scale trading on a wide front, gray goods sales in the primary market more than doubled the current week's production from the looms, and prices on many of the coarse goods constructions strengthened fractionally from their recent lows after very substantial activity.

Many of the large distributors of print cloths came into the market quite suddenly with large commitments to cover. Bag manufacturers bought heavily of print cloths, sheetings and osnaburgs, while many of the large bleachers and dyers bought sheetings and print cloths for finishing.

Prices Advance

Standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares sold in round lots at 5¾c for quick and for forward delivery, and toward the close of the week preferred makes had sold up to 5⅞ cents, regaining the level prevailing early in the month. On the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s there was very heavy trading at 4¾ cents which later strengthened to 4⅞ cents.

On sheetings there was increased trading on both the wide and the narrow goods. Bleached goods distributors came in to cover sizable requirements. There was also buying in volume by the bag trade and by some of the users of industrial constructions. Prices on many of the standard numbers increased fractionally. Sales of sheetings for the week were reported to be considerably more than 20,000,000 yards.

Carded broadcloths were bought rather heavily by many of the large cutters and some price improvement was noted. Heavy goods showed some improvement, including osnaburgs.

Fine Goods Active

On three leaf twills there was fractional improvement on several of the lining constructions. Carded filling sateens were also active and were bought in quantity for deliveries running into June.

Fine goods did not sell in such large volume as print cloths, but there was some improvement in the demand for combed lawns and voiles, without any noticeable change in price. Combed broadcloths were ordered in some quantity, the prices being a trifle easier.

Fancies and specialties were engaged more actively including both carded goods and combed goods, some orders being placed for deliveries running until August.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.45	8.48	8.43	8.43	—.02
July	8.24	8.26	8.17	8.17	—.07
Oct.	7.69	7.75	7.68	7.72	—.02
Dec.	7.53	7.58	7.52	7.56	—.03
Jan.	7.50	7.54	7.50	7.50	—.03
March	7.49	7.55	7.49	7.53	—.05

Spot 9.17, off 7 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	4.76	4.80	4.74	4.76	—.06
July	4.53	4.57	4.51	4.54	—.07
October	4.25	4.28	4.25	4.27	—.06

Spots 5.14, up 12 points.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytics spot, 10.25-50; export, 10.07½. Tin steady; spot and nearby, 49.25; forward, 48.62. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.75-80; East St. Louis, 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and Chinese wolframite, unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ 43-41 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 3¼s 41	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 4s 54-44	115.16	115.16	115.16
6 3¾s 56-46	115.4	115.4	115.4
101 3s 48-46	110.30	110.27	110.30
15 3½s 49-46	111.15	111.15	111.15
15 4¼s 52-47	120.20	120.20	120.20
1 2s 47	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 2½s 48	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 2½s 53-49	105.13	105.13	105.13
1 3s 55-51	110.4	110.4	110.4
6 2¾s 60-55	107.24	107.24	107.24
4 2¾s 59-56	106.16	106.13	106.13
2 2¾s 65-60	105.16	105.14	105.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	108.15	108.15	108.15

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¾s 49-39	101.19	101.16	101.19
4 3s 52-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	71¼	70¾	71¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	61	61	61
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	26	26	26
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110	109¾	109¾
6 Am & For P5s 2030	53¾	53	53¾
2 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅞	100¾	100¾
18 Am T&T 5½s 43	111⅝	111	15-32 111½
19 Am T&T 3xs 66	108⅞	108⅛	108⅝
31 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108	108⅜
1 Am W WW&E 6s 75	102	102	102
20 AnacondaCop4½s'50	105¼	105⅛	105¼
5 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	96	96	96
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97	97
17 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107¼	107¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	90	90
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95½	95½	95½
4 ACLine 4½s '64	57	57	57
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	57¾	56¾	57¾
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104⅜
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19½	19½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
26 B&O 1st 5s '48	56¾	56	56½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 reg	51	51	51
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
24 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11	11
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
25 B&O 1st 4s '48	56¼	55½	56¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48 reg	50	50	50
2 B&O 5s SW '50	37	37	37
2 Bang Aroo cn 4s '51	82	82	82
4 Bang&Aroo 5s '45	103	102	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116½	116½	116½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106¾	107
23 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102½	102⅜	102½
22 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99	98¾	99
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	31¼	31	31¼
22 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79¼	78½	78½
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85¼	84½	85
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108½	108½	108½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	85¼	84	85¼
40 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99½	99¼	99½
1 Buf Gen El 4s '81	112¾	112¼	112¼
2 Bush Term Bs 5s '55	38¾	35¾	35¾
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113¾	113½	113½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114⅜
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	122	122	122
3 Can Pac 5s 44	113¼	113	113
5 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	88	88	88
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	31½	31½	31½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	45½	44½	45½
11 Cen Pac 1st 5s '49	65¼	65	65
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	158	158	158
5 Certain-td 5½s'48	73	72	73
1 ChampionP&P4½s'50	101	101	101
2 C&O 4½s '92	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
7 C&O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95⅛	95¾
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13½	13½
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	16¾	16¾
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	64	64	64
3 Chi I&L 6s '66	3	3	3
1 Chi I&L 5s '56	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅞	6⅞	7
32 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 CRI & P 4½s '34 A	5½	5½	5½
1 C R I & P 4s '88	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	46	46	46
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107
1 Ch W Ind 4½s '62	90½	90½	90½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	71	71	71
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	109	109	109
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Col & So 4½s '80	35½	35½	35½
48 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
122 Com Ed cv 3½s '58 wi	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¼	106	106
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
16 Con Edis 3⅛s '58	107	106⅞	106⅞
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅜	106½	106½
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
7 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101½	106⅜	106½
4 Container 5s '43	97	96	97
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Crane2 Co 3½s '51	103⅛	103	103⅛
2 Cuba RR 5½s '42	32	32	32
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	42	42	42
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54	55
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 D & R G 4s '36	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Fla C Sou 5s '55 sad	3	3	3
3 D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
2 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35ct	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Det T Tunnel 5s '61	101	101	101
2 DulMissabe&I 5s '62	106	105⅞	106
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111½	111½	111½
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	106	106
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9⅛	9¼
23 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9	9¼
15 Erie gen 4½s '96	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	15½	15	15½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	12½	12½	12½
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Fla C Cst 5s '74	6¾	6½	6¾
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	46	46	46

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
54 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	54½	54½	54½
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100¼	100½
4 Goodrich 6s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	85	85	85
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	90	89½	90
9 Gt Nor 4s '46C	91	91	91
7 Gt Nor 4s '46H	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	69¾	69½	69½
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70½	70½	70½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32	31½	32
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	47½	47	47
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41	40¾	41
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	44½	44	44½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '58	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108½	108¼	108¼
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	58½	60
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	36½	36½	36½
43 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63½	62½	63
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	82	82	82
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	54¾	56
5 Int Paper 6s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Int Paper 5s '47	95	95	95
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	58¼	58	58
3 Int T&T 5s '55	60½	60½	60½
9 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	92	92	92
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36	25	25	25
3 K C South 5s '50	62½	62½	62½
2 K C South 3s '50	68	67¾	68
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100	99½	100
6 Las Gas 5½s '53	51	50½	51
1 Las Gas 5½ '60D	51	51	51
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	84	84	84
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 LesValCoal 5s '74 ct	20	20	20
1 Leh Val 3s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108½	108½	108½
5 Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100	100
21 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	107½	107⅛	107½
3 Lorillard Co 7s	127½	127½	127½
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Manati Sug 4s '57	32¾	31	32¾
142 Manhat Ry 4s '90	46½	45	46
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	43	43	43
9 Manhat Ry 2d 4s2013	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
5 Mich Cen 4s'40	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Mil & Sta Line 3½s'41	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	65	65	65
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	4¼	4	4
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¼	4¼	6¼
Mo Ill 5s'59	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	22¼	21¾	22¼
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	9½	9	9½
3 M-K-T 4½s'78	21	21	21
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37¾	37	37¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	20	19¼	19¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '77	13⅜	13½	13⅜
6 Mo Pac Gen 4s'75	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Mob & O 4½s'77	22⅛	21½	22⅛
10 MonWPaPub Sv4½s'60	102	102	102
4 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	48	48	48
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105	104¾	105
4 N Y Eng T&T 3¾s '52	125¾	125¾	125¾
13 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103¼	103⅜
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	53½	53½	53½
2 NYC 4½s 2013A	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60	60	60
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 NYC&StL 3½s'97	79	79	79
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
1 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	52½	52½	52½
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	43¾	42½	43¼
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	70	69⅜	70
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50¼	50½	50⅛
8 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY Edis 3¾s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
7 NYNH&H cli 6s 40	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
5 NY Ry 6s 58 st	10½	10½	10½
5 NYStExam 3½s 63	104	104	104
4 NY S&W 4½s 37	6½	6½	6½
4 NY S&W gen 5s40	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 NY Tel 4½s 39	101 31-32	101 31-32	101 31-32
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	2½	2½	2½
51 Norf & W 4s 96	121	120½	120½
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	55¾	56½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74⅛	74⅛
8 Nor Pac 3s2047	42	42	42
9 Nor Pac Pow 4½s 67	108½	108¼	108¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	103⅞	103¾	103¾
10 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
2 Okla G&E 4s'46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	70¼	70	70¼
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	105	105	105
8 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	84	84	84
18 Penn Co 4s'63	101	100¾	100¾
15 Penn P&Lt 4½s'81	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Penn RR gen 5s'68	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Penn RR cn 4½s'60	118	117¼	117¼
27 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	83	82⅝	83
8 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	94	93¾	93¾
1 Penn RR 4¼s'84 E	94	94	94
29 Penn RR 3¼s'52	79¼	79	79¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111	110⅝	110⅝
23 Phila Co 5s'67	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
3 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110½	110½
6 Philippine Ry 4s'37	8	8	8
6 Phillips Pet 3s'48	107½	107	107
10 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	103¼	103	103
17PCC & St L 4½s'77	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
5 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	67½	67	67½
36 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11½	11¾
1 Potomac El P 3¾s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s'58	37c	37c	38c
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 Readg 4½s'97 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	101	101	101
20 Republic Steel 3¾s'56	106½	106½	106½
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	88½	88½	88½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	90	90	90
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	105½	105½	105½
3 Rio Gr W cli 4s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾
20 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106	105½	106½
2 St J & G Isl 4s '47	54	54	54
1 St L S F 4½s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Schulco 6½s'46B	25	25	25
10 Sea A L cn 6s '45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
38 Shell Un 2½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	68½	68½	68½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	96½	96½	96½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107½	107½	107½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 So Cal Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
18 Sou Pac 4½s'68	42	41⅝	42

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
48 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41	39¾	41
36 So Pac 4½s'69	41	40	40⅞
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58¾	58⅜
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅛	45	45⅛
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	62	62	62
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	80¾	80⅝	80¾
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	47⅜	46	47⅜
8 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106⅜	106	106⅜
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	109	109	109
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	13½	13½	13½
14 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105	105
12 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
11 Swift & Co 3¼s'55	106⅞	106¾	106¾
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100¼	100	100
5 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A reg	100	100	100
2 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	83	83	83
20 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	114½	114¼	114¼
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	100	100	100
64 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
9 Third Ave 4s '60	44¼	43¾	44
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108¼	108¼
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112¾	112¾	112¾
14 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
31 Un Pac 3½s '71	97	96⅞	97
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅞	97¼	97¼
2 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	107	107	107
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	76¼	76¼	76¼
18 U Steel 3¼s 48	105¼	105	105¼
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96½	96	96½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
1 Util P&L 5½s 47	67½	67½	67½
9 Util P&L 5s 59	67⅛	67	67⅛
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	7½	7½	7½
10 Warner Bros cv 6s 39	100 13-16	100 13-16	100 13-16
12 Warren Bros 6s 41	44	43⅛	44
2 West Pen P 5s 63E	121½	121½	121½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	46	45	45
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	106	106	106
3 Westn Pac2ist 5s 46	15	15	15
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	14	13½	13¼
2 Western Un 5s 51	59½	59½	59½
10 Western Un 5s 60	58⅜	58	58
1 Western Un 4½s 50	56½	56½	56½
6 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	92½	92½	92½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	102	102	102
6 Wilso&Co cv 3¾s 47	91½	91½	91½
25 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	108½	108½	108½
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Youngst S&T 4s 48	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42½	42½	42½
2 Antioquia 7s '45B	13	13	13
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12	12	12
15 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77⅞	77¾	77¾
12 Argentine 4½s '48	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77⅞	77¾	77¾
4 Australia 5s '55	96	96	96
6 Australia 5s '57	95⅜	95½	95⅝
3 Australia 4½s'56	91⅞	91	91⅞
1 Austria 7s '57	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Belgium 6½s'49	105	104⅜	104⅜
1 Belgium 6s '55	101	101	101
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15½	15½	15½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
2 Buen A 4½s&4s'77	46	46	46
1 BuenA44s&2sAug75	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	16½	16½	16½
17 Canada 5s '52	109¾	109¼	109¾
19 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¼	109¼
5 Canada 3¼s'61	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
15 Canada 3s '67	100¼	100	100¼
6 Chile 6s '60	12⅝	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '62	12½	12½	12½
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	79	78⅞	79
69 Cuba 4½s '77	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Denmark 6s '42	95	95	95
1 Denmar 5½s '55	94	94	94
6 Ger Gov 5½s '65	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Ger Gen El 6s '48	49	49	49
1 GtConElPJap 7s '44	78	78	78
1 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	21½	21½	21½
17 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	41½	41	41½
4 Japan 6½s '54	81	81	81
19 Japan 5½s '65	60½	60	60½
18 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	26½	26½	26½
1 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Leop-Ant 7s '52	50	50	50
2 Met Water 5½s '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Milan City 6½s '52	44	44	44
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4 Nord Ry 6½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Norway 6s '54	103½	103

Commerce and Finance

Proposes Government—Business Program to Foster Prosperity

Business and Industry

Business Lacks Confidence, Says N. Y. Bank Review

NEW YORK—Indications are that business men will continue to be reluctant about taking risks until there is an improvement in either foreign affairs or domestic news, according to the May issue of the National City Bank survey of economic and financial conditions.

Business spending and new investment will continue under restraint at a time when business spending is what is most needed to start an upswing, says the review. The bank believes that in event of an European war, the volume of foreign selling of our securities would be less widespread and demoralizing that was the case in 1914.

Warning of Trouble

For one thing, the bank indicates, there has been more warning of possible trouble and more time for precautionary action. On the score of the shock of war on trade and industry, it is pointed out that the adjustment of the economic organization to a war basis throughout the world has already gone to lengths never before reached in time of peace.

"It is not easy to appraise the domestic situation at a time when it is so much affected by external disturbance," the bank says: "No one can say whether the slackening has been caused for the most part by the foreign news, or whether there were more domestic weaknesses than business observers generally believed.

"Moreover, the weather has been unseasonable, which makes interpretation of the retail trade and automobile sales figures difficult. If the war menace passes in the near future, it will be possible to judge the business prospects more accurately.

"If the slowing down is due chiefly to postponement of commitments that will be made later it will not last long or produce a major recession, for the volume of business spending of the type that can be postponed was already low. Likewise commodity buying policies have been conservative since last Autumn.

Raw Stocks Low

"There is good statistical evidence that manufacturers' stocks of raw materials, and commitments for them, are low, and the same is true of stocks and commitments in retail and distributing channels. Some commodity markets show that buyers are in need of supplies."

In the meanwhile, it is pointed out, the demand for bank credit remains slack, and banks continue to find the chief outlet for their funds in government securities. Bank deposits are increasing sharply, rising to new high levels on bank security purchases, Treasury disbursements and the inflow of funds from abroad.

Price Reductions By Packard Motor

NEW YORK (AP) — Packard Motor Car Co. announced price reductions ranging from $100 to $300 per car on three groups of models, the Packard six, the 120 and the super eight.

M. M. Gilman, President, said the price readjustments were a "result of our four-year program of plant rearrangement and unification and extensive outlays for equipment."

He added the cuts "will represent a minimum of $100 on the company's lowest priced cars, and as much as $300 on higher priced models."

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

Promoted by G. M.

By a Staff Artist

Charles E. Wilson
Elected Vice-Chairman and Executive Vice-President of General Motors Corp.

Executive Leaders Of General Motors Given Higher Posts

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, was designated Chairman of the company's administration committee by the board of directors.

To the post of Vice-Chairman and Executive Vice-President, which had been vacant since Knudsen himself vacated it, two years ago, to become President, was elected Charles Erwin Wilson, 43, of Detroit.

Mr. Wilson, born in Minerva, Ohio, and graduated from Carnegie Tech at 18, has been with General Motors 20 years. The last 10 years as a Vice-President.

Three new Vice-Presidents were elected. They are Ernest R. Breech, 42, Graeme K. Howard, 43, and Bayard D. Kunkle, 56.

Mr. Breech, a native of Lebanon, Mo., has been group executive of the corporation's household appliance and aviation division. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1921, he became Comptroller of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company. In 1933-34 he was Chairman of the Board of Trans-Continental & Western Air Lines. Later he became President of North American Aviation Company.

Mr. Howard, who has been General Manager of Overseas Operations for the company's export division, was born in Los Angeles and graduated from Stanford University in 1917. During the war, he was captain of the 23rd Machine Gun Company, U. S. Army. He has been with General Motors ever since demobilization, spending 10 years of that period abroad.

Mr. Kunkle, born in Steelton, Pa., was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1908 and joined General Motors in 1925 after varied manufacturing experience.

General Motors directors declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock payable June 12 to stock of record May 11. Similar dividends were declared in the two preceding quarters, while in each previous 1938 quarter the company paid 25 cents.

Business Machines' Earnings Increase

NEW YORK—Net earnings of International Business Machines Corporation for the three months ended March 31 is equal to $2,807,817 after deducting $237,374 blocked foreign net profits but before providing for federal taxes.

This compares with net earnings for the corresponding 1938 period of $2,522,670 after deducting $196,408 blocked foreign net profits applicable to that period, an increase in net earnings of $285,147.

After providing for estimated federal taxes, the net income for the three months of 1939 was $2,244,817, equivalent to $2.62 a share on 855,408 shares outstanding April 1, 1939. It compares with net income for the corresponding 1938 period of $2,080,170 after deducting federal taxes, an increase of $164,647.

Says Interchemical Corp. Sales Steady in April

NEW YORK (AP)—E. W. Pittman, President of Interchemical Corp. told stockholders at the annual meeting sales in April were about the same as in March. He added first quarter earnings were sharply above last year.

Questioned by a stockholder as to the company's new product used in textile printing, Mr. Pittman said the product served "a large field" but would not venture a guess as to how much of the market the company would eventually supply.

Chicago Stocks Up in Value

CHICAGO—Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended April 22 of $746,344,750, an increase of 0.24 per cent, as compared with the market value of $744,586,250, at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

U. S. Regulation Of Water-Carrier Terminals Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Marine Terminal Operators' Association of Atlantic Ports has offered to Congress a detailed plan for Federal regulation of water-carrier terminal facilities.

A bill drafted by the Association as a substitute for a maritime commission proposal was introduced for study at the association's request by Chairman Bland (D-Va.) of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Action on the Maritime Commission's proposal to bring terminal operators under its jurisdiction by broadening the shipping act's definition of "other persons subject to this act," already has been postponed indefinitely by the committee pending further study.

W. P. Hedden, President of the Operators' Association, said although the Association's draft was "bulky, it is our firm conviction that clarity of intent, efficiency of administration and elimination of needless litigation will be better promoted by the careful definitions and specific limitations with respect to control of wharf operators' charges written into this draft."

It would limit Federal regulation to charges for docking vessels and permitting freight to be placed upon, moved across or left on wharves, whether paid by the ship, consignee, shipper or land carrier. Charges for labor would not be included.

Steamship companies, railroads, private terminal operators and public agencies would be regulated as wharf operators, the Association expressing preference for supervision by the Maritime Commission.

The bill would exempt storage operators of wharfingers whose services had the status of commercial warehousemen. Also exempted would be grain elevators, lessors of piers on term leases, piers used solely for local harbor vessels operating within 40 miles or vessels of less than 50 tons capacity; and piers used solely for freight of the owner or operator of the wharf.

The bill would require regulation of both maximum and minimum rates on public wharfs, but contract wharf operators would be regulated only as to minimum rates "since charges above minimum are subject to bargaining with selected users."

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Tax Loophole—Sales transacted in Mexico by representatives of foreign concerns which require final approval by the home office are considered to be completed in foreign territory and not subject to taxation under Article 14 of the income tax law of Mexico. This article provides that agents, commission agents, or representatives of foreign firms which may not have branch offices in national territory shall cover the tax payable by their principals in accordance with the tariff of article eight upon the amount of their incomes, deducting from the latter 85 per cent.

Bananas From Guatemala—Banana shipments out of Guatemala during the first two months of this year were substantially above the like period last year, the increase totaling 25 per cent. The heavier shipments came from the Pacific producing areas which now represent about 50 per cent of the total. A further increase in total exports is expected during the next three or four months. Independent growers are showing signs of activity with two small shipments of bananas during February and March.

Guatemalan Trade—Guatemala's trade is showing signs of general improvement. Foreign trade of the small Central American nation showed an increase during January and February over the previous year. Imports were valued at about $3,200,000 compared with $3,150,000 in 1938. This increase is attributed to the early movement of coffee. During the first two months of the current year about 70 per cent of the 1938-39 crop was shipped and 85 per cent sold.

Guatemala Cosmetics—Guatemala may be a small country, with a relatively small population but its distaff population insist on being modern and attractive. This is in part accomplished by the use of toilet articles, the imports of which cost the nation about $119,000 during each of the past two years. Articles from the United States are in greatest demand. Articles from Germany are in second place.

Chemicals to Guatemala—The United States not only maintained its position as the leading supplier of chemicals and chemical products to Guatemala in 1938 but even bettered its position slightly compared with 1937. Of total imports of these products into Guatemala in 1937, 49 per cent originated in the United States and 34 per cent in Germany, while in 1938 the percentages were 51 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. During 1938 total imports of chemicals and related products were valued at $1,396,947 compared with $1,395,178 in 1937.

Panama Anniversary—The Panama Canal Zone is going to let the world know about the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Canal and the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the air mail service between the Canal Zone and Chile. This is to be done by stamps that will commemorate the occasions and the stamps will be on sale by the Canal Zone Government on July 15. Collectors: Here is a tip; order blanks for the purchase of these commemorative stamps are now available.

Radios in Cuba—Cuba imported 24,127 receiving sets during 1938 valued at $550,203 compared with 40,732 sets valued at $988,220 during 1937. Despite the decrease of 41 per cent in volume and 45 per cent in value, Dutch suppliers were able to increase their participation in the Cuban trade from 5.34 per cent in volume and 3.44 per cent in value during 1937 to 13 per cent and 8.93 per cent, respectively, during 1938.

Cuban Shoe Output—Cuban shoe factories produced about 6,300,000 pairs of shoes in 1938. There are about 350 shoemakers in Cuba, including about 20 factories in varying size, most of which are located in Havana and Mentanzas Provinces in and adjacent to Santiago de Cuba.

Cuban Coffee—Cuban exports of coffee to the United States during the first two months of 1939 amounted to 4,643 bags of 60 kilos each compared with 117 bags for the like period in 1938. Coffee exports to countries other than the United States amounted to 1,493 bags of 60 kilos each during the first two months of 1938 compared with 10,957 bags for the like period of this year.

Exchange Aiming to Divorce Broker-Underwriter Business

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent announcement by the New York Stock Exchange on permissive organization of underwriting corporate affiliates for member firms will revive one of the numerous categories of the segregation issue which has been hanging over the Street since 1933.

The Exchange proposes to change the rules so that brokers who also engage in underwriting can divorce their underwriting business, in a discreet way.

Beginning May 5, the Committee on Member Firms will hold hearings to find out what the members think about the plan.

Segregation Disliked

The probability is they will not be very keen about it. The marriage of brokerage and underwriting business, where it has been made, has proved a marriage of considerable convenience, and divorce or segregation is not likely to be welcome.

However, if enthusiasm does not come up to proper levels—the proposal is so far permissive, not mandatory—then the Exchange will probably go further. It means business, and has ways and means of putting on the heat.

Chief of these is the power of prescribing the capital requirements of members. In recent months a new rule has gone into effect, raising the capital requirements of member firms from 1-20th of outstanding net debt to 1-15th. This is approximately a 25 per cent increase. But another 25 per cent increase has also been indirectly effected by changes in the method of computing net liabilities and net working capital. Further items have been added in the compilation of net liabilities, and some established items shrunken in computation of net working capital.

A twenty-five per cent increase on top of a 25 per cent increase totals about a 56 per cent increase.

This is not as serious as it sounds. Most firms already carry much more than the new requirement—not because their capital has increased in recent years, but because the present low level of margin trading has greatly decreased their net liabilities.

Underwriting Profitable Sideline

However, the Exchange can further increase these requirements in a very significant way. When a brokerage house takes an underwriting commitment this amounts to a partial claim on its working capital—if the underwriting goes bad. In preliminary discussions last summer the SEC wanted, therefore, to have these underwriting commitments automatically deducted in their entirety from working capital. Street people objected that this might sometimes be as disastrous as if Jonah tried to swallow the whale. They countered with suggestions that only from 75 per cent down to 25 per cent of the underwriting commitment be temporarily struck off the working capital position as calculated by the Exchange. Present arrangement is to strike off 30 per cent.

But the Exchange could raise this to 100 per cent.

That would make it very uncomfortable for brokers to underwrite, and make them much more amenable to current suggestions for divorce of their underwriting business.

The Stock Exchange is probably not the aggressor, it seems, in the matter. Present proposals for permissive divorce of underwriting originated with the Exchange, but they look like a substitute to head off even more drastic SEC suggestions.

Specifically the Exchange would permit brokers to segregate a certain proportion of their capital and incroporate it, ownership to be vested in the brokerage firm. Then underwriting failures such as those of Prince & Whitely, and Pynchon, in the early thirties, would not hurt the customers of the brokerage firm.

Broker-underwriters complain that such a divorce would shrink the available capital for the underwriting business. Underwriting comes along infrequently but is usually profitable. Often, though a side-line, it nets enough to carry through such droughts as the present (Monday's trading volume of 284,000 was only a few thousand shares above the 1938 low which in turn was the lowest since 1922).

Member Margin Trading Problem

Tied in with the program for permissive divorce of underwriting is the pending ban on member margin trading. The Pecora investigation looked into trading by brokerage house partners. Washington thinks it jeopardizes customers' accounts. Many firms veto it in partnership agreements.

The 15-point program of the new Martin Stock Exchange administration included such a ban, to be effective January 1. It was put off to April 1, and now to July 1, chiefly, it seems, because the Street hopes the SEC will agree to letting the projected new corporate underwriting affiliates carry the margin accounts of speculating brokerage partners. The Commission is dead set against it, so far. The alternative is for such few remaining partners either to put up cash, sell out, or take their accounts to a bank, where their securities under Regulation U will have a somewhat smaller loan value than with a brokerage house under Regulation T.

The whole thing is a chapter in the segregation issue. Congress was originally ready to write into the law a flat divorce of the broker and dealer function wherever mated. This would have split apart brokerage from over-the-counter business, done on a dealer or net basis, split the functions of the specialists and the odd-lot houses in two, and otherwise split the Street in all directions. Congress was finally persuaded to get the SEC to look into the segregation matter first.

The Commission reported in June, 1936, in an inconclusive way and pledged itself to further study. A good deal of extra policing has been added here in recent years; the Commission has apparently learned a good many things that can't be economically done, and for the most part the segregation enthusiasm has died down. A few months ago the Stock Exchange offered to set aside certain stocks for an experiment in which the specialists would either do a brokerage business only or trade for themselves only, but the Commission didn't take up the offer.

Air Reduction Net Declines Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1939 reports a net income earned on the outstanding stock, after estimated Federal taxes, of $1,027,255, equivalent to 40 cents a share on 2,563,991 66-75 shares of capital stock outstanding.

This compares with net income of $795,590 for the first quarter of 1938, equal to 31 cents a share on the same number of shares outstanding at that time.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances, for the first quarter of 1939 were $6,118,049 as compared with sales of $5,514,663 for the first quarter of 1938.

Orders Hearing on Bond Issue Planned by Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has ordered a hearing May 10 on an application of the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company to issue $11,100,000 of bonds and notes to refund outstanding obligations.

The commission said the company planned to issue $9,000,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, dated May 1, 1939, and due May 1, 1954, to be partially retired before security through operation of a sinking fund; and $2,100,000 of unsecured serial promissory notes, to be issued simultaneously, and to mature in six $350,000 installments on March 15, 1940 to 1945 inclusive.

Accounting Head Gives Program To Promote Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discussing the need of co-operation between government and business to solve current business problems and to promote recovery, Clem W. Collins, President of the American Institute of Accountants and head of the accounting firm of Collins, Peabody & Young of Denver, Colo., offered 10 suggestions calculated to remedy some of the troublesome problems facing the business world today in an address before the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants at the Parker House last night.

Calling for the elimination of the mutual distrust between government and business, Mr. Collins advanced the folloing points of co-operation:

Advances Program

"By government — 1. Revise the income tax laws to discard the undistributed profits tax and the normal tax on dividends, to permit the deduction of all capital losses and the carrying forward of net losses to subsequent years, and to lengthen the time for filing returns; 2. Appoint a non-partisan commission to determine a permanent policy of Federal taxation; 3. Amend the Social Security law to limit pay roll taxes to the present 2 per cent; 4. Give employers equal rights with employees in labor disputes; 5. Stop the extension of governmental control over business and work with legitimate business to eliminate dishonest practices.

"By business—1. Adopt a policy by which stockholders will have a part in the selection of independent auditors, either by nomination by directors to be voted upon by shareholders, or by some adaptation of this plan; 2. Have appointments of auditors made at the beginning rather than at the end of a year; 3. Abandon the dangerous policy of attempting to economize by limiting the scope of audits; 4. Adopt the natural business year as a basis of accounting and reporting rather than the calendar year, in order to take advantage of low inventories, receivables and liabilities; 5. Stop calling the government names and, through co-operation, seek to aid in the achievement of its legitimate aims by adoption of methods designed to promote rather than hamper business activity and prosperity."

Urges Tax Easing

Mr. Collins stated that business is agreed that a certain degree of governmental control over business is beneficial, that business leaders today recognize their social responsibility, but that incentives for progress are being removed and expansion of legitimate enterprise made difficult by ill-advised measures. He deprecated the unending struggle between capital and labor, condemning corporations which hired spies or thugs and unions which resorted to violence. He urged that Congress provide for compulsory audits by certified public accountants of all labor unions.

He asked for the easing of the burden of excessive taxes, the right of business to carry forward losses from one year to the next and the lengthening of the period allowed between the end of the fiscal year and the date for filing income returns for tax purposes. Mr. Collins also urged the creation by the Government of a qualified non-partisan commission to determine a permanent policy of taxation.

In closing, he denounced the House bill entitled Trust Intenture Act of 1939, saying that it was a business deterrent and that it clothed the SEC with veto power over business deals.

'Baby Bonds' Sold Total $2,206,008,900

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury said that $2,206,008,900 of United States savings bonds, the so-called "baby bonds," are now outstanding.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that since March 1, 1935, when they were first placed on sale, bonds with a maturity value of $2,437,108,850 have been issued to 1,564,608 individuals, an average of $1,957,525 for each business day. Bonds with a face value of $231,099,950 have been redeemed.

Sales in 1938 were $707,291,650, an average of $2,334,300 each business day.

American Cyanamid Net Up Sharply for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Cyanamid Co., and subsidiaries reported for the three months ended with March net income of $1,014,627, equal to 40 cents a share of common stock, compared with $81,317, or about four cents a share, in the first quarter of 1938.

The net was figured after allowance for various charges and for preferred stock dividends.

The company has numerous plants in the South, the Middle West and East.

See Profit for Maine Central

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—President E. S. French told Maine Central Railroad stockholders at the annual meeting the road would "finish the year by earning our fixed charges and have a comfortable margin of profit." Last year the road showed a loss of approximately $300,000. Mr. French said the first quarter of this year would find the road $100,000 "in the black," as compared with a $141,000 loss the first three months of 1938.

Urges Co-operation

Clem W. Collins
President of the American Institute of Accountants.

Class 1 Roads Net In Month of March Well Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads had a net railway operating income in March of $34,316,888 or 1.72 per cent on their property investment. This compared with $14,728,275 or 0.74 per cent in March, 1938, and $60,046,885 or 30.2 per cent in March, 1930.

For the first three months of 1939, the Class 1 carriers had a net railway operating income of $85,808,342. This was at an annual rate of return of 1.78 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1938, the net railway operating income was $19,963,178 or 0.41 per cent on the carriers' investment. In the first three months of 1930, net railway operating income totaled $173,060,112 or 3.48 per cent on property investment.

Gross operating revenues for the first three months this year totaled $897,774,120 compared with $813,163,372 for the same period in 1938, and $1,316,100,042 for the same period in 1930.

In March, gross operating revenues amounted to $315,091,018 compared with $283,017,947 in March, 1938, and $447,314,318 in March, 1930.

U. S. Tops Germany In 1938 as Seller Of Goods to Brazil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that the United States outranked Germany in 1938 as a seller of merchandise to Brazil, after allowance for the depreciated value of Germany's askimarks.

Based on the Reichsmark value of German sales to Brazil, Germany outranged the United States last year and for the past several years, but officials said that Brazil pays for purchases from Germany with askimarks, which are cheaper than Reichmarks.

United States shipments to Brazil last year totaled $71,508,372, equal to 24.21 per cent of all the foreign merchandise bought by Brazil. Germany's sales, on the askimark basis, were valued at $61,179,283, or on a Reichsmark basis at $73,808,784. Great Britain ranked third in sales to Brazil.

Chilean President After Foreign Loan

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—President Aguirre Cerda promulgated the reconstruction law empowering him to try to borrow 2,000,000,000 pesos (about $100,000,000) abroad to rebuild districts shattered by the January earthquake.

He also can float a 500,000,000 peso ($25,000,000) loan at home. The President said he decided to accept the law, despite refusal of the Legislature to grant him power to name members of reconstruction and industrial development boards.

Tubize Chatillon Business Up Substantially Over '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Business of Tubize Chatillon Corp. for the first quarter of 1939 "has been substantially better than for the same quarter of 1938, largely due to an increase in volume although unit prices have been lower," Roland L. Taylor, Chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Mr. Taylor placed net profit for the first three months at $180,457 after depreciation, against a net loss of $31,946 in the first quarter last year.

General Classified

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Third of Foreign Bonds Owned In U. S. in Default

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that investors of this country own foreign bonds with a par value of $3,598,000,000, but that a third of the securities were in default.

American holdings of foreign securities, the department said, have decreased gradually in recent years, Americans buying few new ones and the foreigners either paying up the non-defaulted issues or buying back at depreciated prices the defaulted issues. The market value of the remaining foreign bonds owned here now is $2,465,000,000, or an average of $685 per $1,000 bonds.

(Foreign investments in this country have been placed at slightly more than $8,000,000,000, including about $4,000,000,000 worth of American securities.)

The largest and best-rating of the foreign bonds owned here are those of Canada, totaling $1,407,900,000, practically all of which is in good standing.

German bonds, including those of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and the Saar, are next in size. They total $364,100,000, but are 26.4 per cent in default, primarily because Germany's currency restrictions hinder payments outside of Germany.

Brazil's $298,300,000 share is third and is rated 24.3 per cent in default, although Brazil, as a part of its recent financial pact which the Export-Import Bank here, has agreed to resume service of its debt to the United States soon.

Nearly 90 per cent of the foreign bonds owned here, the report adds, are obligations of foreign governments, their political subdivisions or government-guaranteed corporations.

Diamond Match Co.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Diamond Match Co. reported at its annual meeting that net earnings for the year were $2,073,861, compared with $2,111,958 for the preceding year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

James Armitage & Sons
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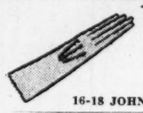
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Specializing in Gowns, Blouses, Undies, Gloves and Hosiery
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Hatters Hosiers
Tailors and Shirt Makers
See our new Spring Ranges Shirts, Suitings, Sports Coats, Flannels and Raincoats.

OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37 JOHN WILLIAM STREET

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"anyone who jeopardises '——?' for the sake of so called 'appearance' ought to be punished by law as he is punished by his own folly."
. . . for well fitting shoes
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Westmorland
Tel. 348

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Tel. 21764

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194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

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Curtain Materials, Loose Covers
Bedsteads, Bedding
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
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ENGLAND

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All Sizes Stocked
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Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
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Regd. Mark

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Crossword Quiz Answers

D	A	M	A	S	C	U	S		S	L	U	G
U		I	R	I	S		C	O	P	A		U
F	E	L	I	X		P	O	N	Y		C	E
F	A	L	L		K	I	T	E		D	O	R
	R	S		B	E	E			J	I	N	N
M	S		G	A	D		G	L	O	V	E	S
U		B	A	L	A	K	L	A	V	A		E
R	E	A	M	E	R		A	C	E		N	Y
A	N	N	E			U	S	E		C	O	
L	O	D		B	U	R	S		G	A	N	G
I	S		F	E	E	D		A	R	I	E	L
S		H	A	L	L		E	M	I	R		U
T	A	R	T			E	L	S	I	N	O	R	E

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

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• DICKSON & BENSON, LTD. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

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SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d. per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
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3, THE POULTRY

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Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
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footwear
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All Home Made
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Outfitting
36 FARGATE

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

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BEAUTY SALON
REGISTERED
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Made to Measure
Dress Shirts a Speciality
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The Only Shirt Tailor in the District

There Are Novelty Silks in Great Profusion
AT
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Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants
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We stock Heinz food products
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New Laid Eggs From Our Own Farm
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Cater for Every Taste and Purse
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Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning

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ENGLAND

YORK *(Continued)*

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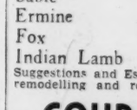
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Delicious Scotch Shortbread in tins 2/- 4/- 6/-
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Attractive New Designs
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Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of remodelling and renovating given free.
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CLEANED AND RE-MADE INTO SPRING INTERIOR IN SUPER DAMASK TICK
6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 ft. x 4 ft. 6 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.
65/- 75/- 95/-
'Phone Central 913, or, on receipt of p. c. motor will lift and return mattresses.
A.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

When we're in crowded places,
To elbow my way through
Is, my Mother tells me,
An unmanly thing to do.

R.C.

Mr. Muskrat's New House

A Story for Children

Mr. Muskrat came out of his house and gazed over the water of the marsh. His eyes were blinking. Mr. Muskrat was looking at the house he had just come out of.

"It's shabby," he muttered, "and I'm going to move into a new house." But still he sat there gazing over the water.

The fact was that Mr. Muskrat liked where his house was set. If he moved to the other end of the marsh he couldn't see the tall grasses, all yellow and green, or the long curve of the water that pleased his eye. Still, Mr. Muskrat's house was shabby. There was no denying it. The upstairs chamber needed relining, bits of the wall had given way.

"O bother," Mr. Muskrat said aloud, "I'll move."

And the very next day he did move into a house at the other end of the marsh. It was a strong little house made of roots and stems of plants mixed with mud. The upstairs chamber was not shabby, in fact it looked new.

Mr. Muskrat was well pleased, so well pleased that he stayed inside all day and did not come out until the moon was up. Even then he came out in the manner of one who was indifferent; even then he turned back and blinked at the fine strong walls of his upper chamber.

Outside, because the moon was full, the marsh was light as day. Mr. Muskrat gazed at it and at the silver water here and there. Mr. Muskrat became thoughtful. Mr. Muskrat sighed. He missed the tall grasses and the gentle curve of the water that had so pleased his eye. The more he thought about them, the more he missed them.

"I'll go inside," he said, and inside he went to his fine chamber.

But the next night it was the same and the night after that—there was Mr. Muskrat, sitting in the doorway of his new house and thinking of his old one.

On the third night he said, "I'll swim down and have a look at my old, shabby house." Now with Mr. Muskrat saying a thing was doing it, so off he swam.

Mr. Mink saw him coming. Mr. Mink thought he knew why.

"Hello, Muskrat," he said. "Come back, have you, to take a look at your shabby old house?"

Mr. Muskrat did not answer. For some reason he thought it well to keep silent.

"If you have," Mr. Mink went on, "I'd like to show it to you. I've taken it over since you didn't want it and I've fixed it up a bit. Come in."

Mr. Muskrat went in.

"What!" he cried, "Is this my shabby chamber?" He opened his eyes very wide. He made a queer sound in his throat. The walls that had fallen in bits were lined now with hairs and feathers and other soft things. The upstairs chamber was no longer shabby.

"By my fur," cried Mr. Muskrat, "you've done a good job, what I should have done myself, since I really wanted to stay on here."

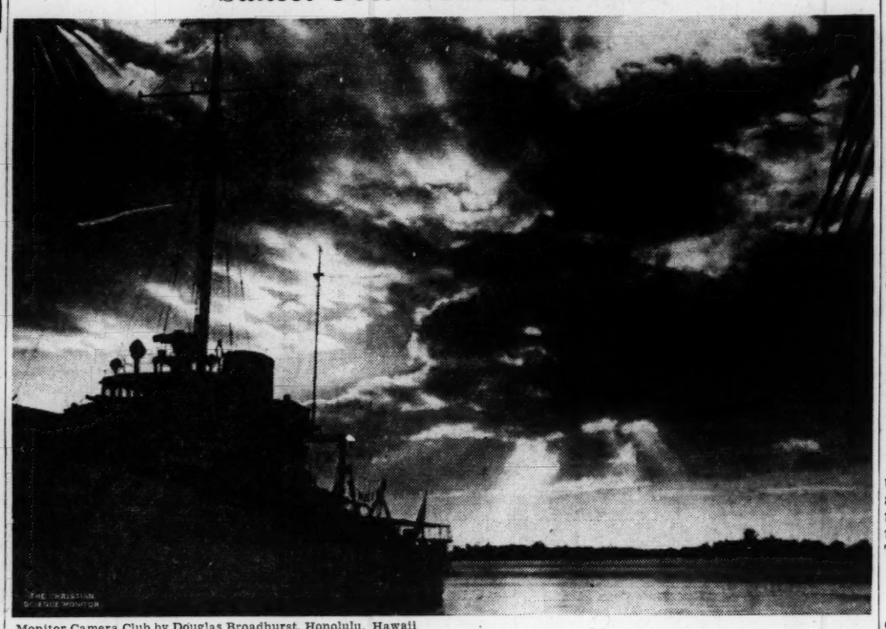
Mr. Mink smiled well pleased. He was looking hard at fat Mr. Muskrat and presently he said,

"It's really surprising
What you can do
To make an old house
Look like new."

A Verse for Today . . .

When a man's ways please the LORD, *he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.*—PROV. 16:7.

Sunset Over Honolulu Harbor



Monitor Camera Club by Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu, Hawaii

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Roman Circus Was Like Our Modern Circus?

Both the ancient Roman circus (from the Latin word for a "circle") and the circus of today are places designed for the amusement of the people. In Roman times the circus was a permanent structure without a roof, where horse and chariot races and other amusements (such as gladiatorial contests and other exhibitions of strength and skill) were held.

There were tiers of seats running parallel to the race course and in a semicircle around one end. The other end of the circus was at right angles to the course and provided stalls for the chariots and horses. Outside the circus there were galleries, shops, and other types of public places (corresponding more or less to the sideshows and refreshment stands of the circus of today).

The largest and the oldest Roman circus was known as the Circus Maximus ("the largest circus"). It was located in the flat valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. When first built, the Circus Maximus had wooden seats, which had to be replaced from time to time as they either wore out or were destroyed by fire.

When Julius Caesar was emperor he partly rebuilt the Circus Maximus and provided stone seats for the first tiers. Caesar also had a canal dug between the race track and the seats. This served the double purpose of protecting the spectators in the lowest tiers from stray chariots or wild animals that might swerve from the arena, and also of making possible rowing and swimming races and exhibitions of skill at aquatic feats.

Other Roman emperors also made improvements in the Circus Maximus until, in the 4th century of the Christian Era, it was large enough to seat more than 250,000 persons! — **W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

UNLESS you bear with the faults of a friend, you betray your own.—SYRUS.

In Lighter Vein

One in a Hundred

"Do you pay rent?"
"Nosiree! I own my own tuxedo."

Of Course

"I run things in this house!" asserted the husband as he continued to push the vacuum cleaner.

Selfish

"We had to let the chauffeur go."
"Why?"
"He was always taking his friends out in the car when the cook wanted it."

Diplomatic Daughter

There was a fair maiden
Who considered it fun
To practice her music
Till the dishes were done.
—Weyburn (Sask.) Review

Good Advertising

Radio Announcer: "The 10 minutes' silence on your radio, ladies and gentlemen, was not due to a technical breakdown, but was sent to you by courtesy of Noiseless Typewriters."—Radio Pictorial.

Obedient

Teacher: "I always tell the children to emulate the industrious ant."

Mrs. Jones: "Well, at least they are emulating the industrious termite. They're eating me out of house and home."

Good Reminder

"Ha! That reminds me!" exclaimed the pedestrian, as a passing car splashed a puddle in the road all over him. "I must remember to take home that can of insect spray my wife asked me to get."

Of Course

Mrs. Newlywed (giving first order to butcher over the phone): "Please send me a pound of steak."

"And what else, please?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "And — and some gravy."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Too Funny

"I don't want to complain, cook," said her mistress, "but that friend who comes to see you stays much too late. I couldn't get to sleep last night because of her laughter."

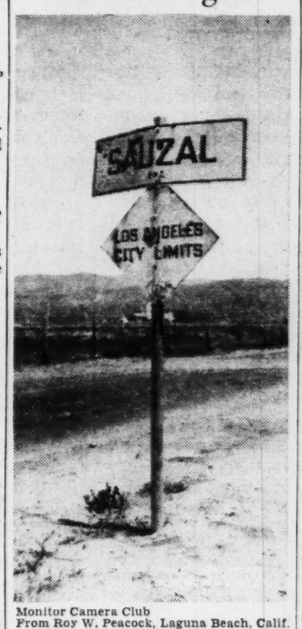
"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the cook, "I was telling her about that time you tried to make a cake."—Toledo Blade.

Sign Maker Who Would Be Obeyed

"Please Walk on This Grass."
"Park Here by This Cozy Hydrant."
"You Simply Must Feed the Animals."
"Pick Some Flowers, Why Don't You?"
"Don't Bother About Having the Right Change."
"Why Follow the Silly White Line?"

—Montreal Star

Fun in Signs



Monitor Camera Club
From Roy W. Peacock, Laguna Beach, Calif.

Los Angeles Limits, In this Case, Appear to Be Near Ensenada, Mexico, or 60 Miles Below the Border.

Daily Anecdote

Limited Edition

A new poem or a freshly conceived fairy tale every week, in a limited edition of one copy, for one reader—that was once the labor of love of that gentle, retiring author, Sir James M. Barrie.

A picture of that particularly favored reader, a sturdy little boy with fair hair and blue eyes, stood upon the mantelpiece in Sir James' study. His name was Peter Scott, only son of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, one of the author's dearest friends.

Barrie had entertained great faith in the ambition of his sailor friend to journey to the South Pole, and had helped to finance his last dash to the bottom of the earth. There, as all the world knows, the valiant explorer met his end; and a lonely little boy had waited in vain for his return.

It was in this circumstance that the shy, gentle creator of "Peter Pan" sought to lighten the hours of a bereft little child in the only way he knew how: by a series of special poems and fairy stories from his whimsical pen. Every week for a long time all else had to wait while he sought by his tender magic to beguile the heart of a solitary little boy.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Divine Orders

Poona, India

The noted missionary, Dr. Robert P. Wilder, was once conversing with a British naval officer, when the latter exclaimed, "Why don't you missionaries stay at home and mind your own business? Why do you come here and worry these people? You can get all the converts you want at one rupee a head."

It was the time of the Armenian massacres, and rumor was that the British fleet might be ordered to Constantinople on the morrow.

"Suppose you were ordered to Constantinople tomorrow," replied Dr. Wilder, "and I were to say, 'Why don't you stay here and mind your business?'"

The naval officer exclaimed, "I would tell you to mind your own business. If I were ordered to go, we must go!"

Wilder replied, "Quite right, but I have my marching orders from a divine government. My command was to preach the Gospel to every creature. The primary question is not whether converts in India can be made at so many rupees, but whether I am going to obey the last wish of my Lord and Savior."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

THE SUEZ CANAL IS EXEMPT FROM ANY BLOCKADE!
THERE ARE MORE THAN 138,000 ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSES IN THE U.S.
DOG FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE U.S. AMOUNTS TO 500,000,000 POUNDS A YEAR AND IS VALUED AT MORE THAN $25,000,000

The Convention of Constantinople, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, by Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and Turkey, exempts the Suez Canal from blockade. Vessels of all nations, including warships, are permitted to pass through, either in peace or war time.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Swing bands in this country in the year past did a business amounting to $90,000,000, not counting repairs to the rugs.

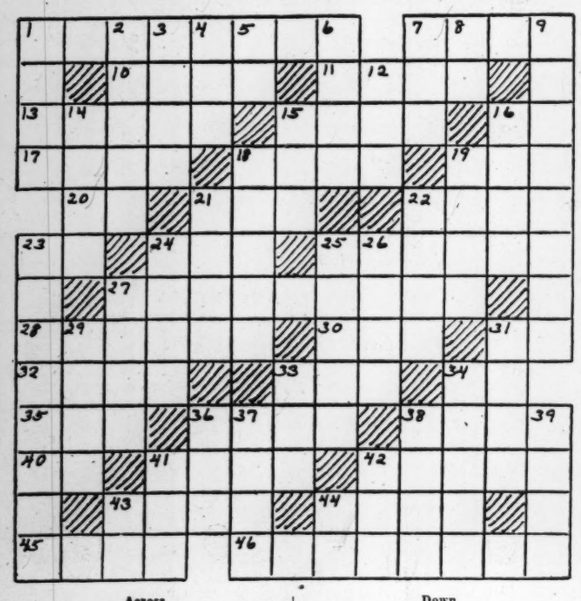
San Francisco Chronicle: The new woman, says one of them, is at home in politics; in business, in sport, in the arts. A few of the others survive, who are at home at home.

Milwaukee Journal: To conserve gas, ingenious Japan develops the charcoal-burning motorcar. Thus, by the time one has driven to the picnic spot, the steak is done.

St. Louis Star-Times: New York schoolgirls say a woman can dress smartly for a year on $111.80. Reduced to scale, this should bring the male clothes budget to about $1.80.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city was scene of Paul's conversion?
7—What is a piece of crude metal called?
10—What color is endive-blue?
11—What term denotes sides of crown of a Panama hat?
13—What procurator of Judea is mentioned in Bible?
15—Would a Galloway be a pony, dish, or a sled?
16—Symbol for cerium is what?
17—What do you call the chase of a whale?
18—What is the chil of India?
19—A dorbeetle is what?
20—Rupees (abbr.).
21—An andrena is a hut, cap, or bee—which?
22—What is the plural of "jinniyeh"?
23—Manuscript (abbr.).
24—Who was David's seer?
25—What do boxers wear?
27—What seaport is famed as site of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade"?
28—You squeeze fruit with what?
30—One who excels at anything is called what?
31—What State is north of Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
32—What is the first name of Col. Lindbergh's wife?
33—Employ.
34—What is symbol for cobalt?
35—What place is mentioned in I Chron. 8:12?
36—What are the prickly envelopes of fruits?
38—A set or full compliment of any articles is called what?
40—Exists.
41—Would you feed, wear, or sail a seriema?
42—Who was one of Ezra's chief men?
43—A corridor is what?
44—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
45—A small pie is what?
46—Where is reputed scene of Shakespeare's "Hamlet"?

Down

1—What do you call fine coal?
2—What is a money of account of U. S. (pl.)?
3—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
4—Man of great stature, mentioned in II Sam. 21:20, had how many fingers on each hand?
5—Civil Service (abbr.).
6—If you visited Wick, whom would you see (sing.)?
7—Nahbi served as what?
8—What is sixth note of scale?
9—St. Peter Port is on what island?
12—How many would govern a monocracy?
14—What are walls said to have?
15—What did Jack Horner devour?
16—What is the fruit of the pine?
18—Who was son of Ishmael?
19—What would you call Grace Moore?
21—A bundle of cotton is what?
22—Who was chief divinity of ancient Romans?
23—Who would make wall paintings?
24—Shogi is a tree, boat, or game—which?
25—Cinderella's ball slippers were made of what?
26—What might be made by tatting?
27—What is used to bind stalks into a sheaf or bundle?
29—Who was son of Seth?
31—" —— but the brave deserve the fair."
33—What is another name for woolly pyrol?
34—What is capital of Egypt?
36—What thorny tree grows in India?
37—What is a river of northeastern Belgian Congo?
38—What is unfinished portion of baseboard that is exposed to view when building settles?
39—Acide casein is used in making what?
41—How is Eglon described in Bible?
42—Who is a returned captive mentioned in Ezra 2:57?
43—Sixty minutes equal what (abbr.)?
44—What is unit of quantity of electricity in electrostatic system?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So a Washing Machine Doesn't Mean Laundry?*

By LE PELLEY

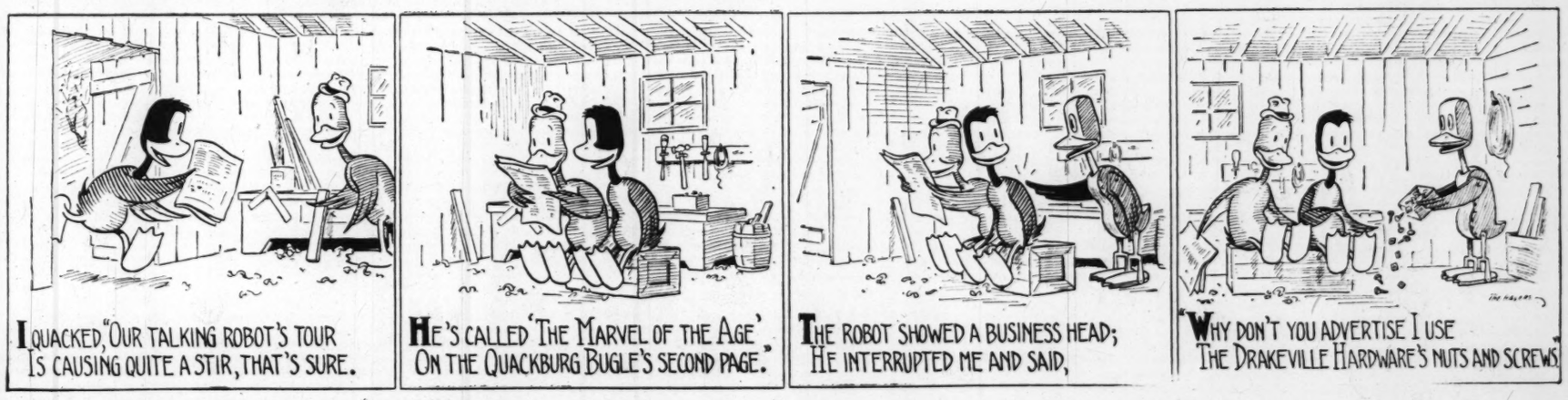
OH, MARMADUKE !!!
BUD DIDN'T CARE MUCH FOR MY SPRING POEM... BUT I THINK YOU'D LIKE IT!
NOT JUST NOW TUBBY.. I'M AWFULLY BUSY —
I DON'T WONDER !! WHY DID YOU EVER GO INTO THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS WHEN SPRING IS HERE ?
LAUNDRY ? WHAT EVER GAVE YOU THE IDEA I DID ANY LAUNDERING ?
OH... OLD MYSTERY-MAN MARMADUKE, EH ? WELL... WE'LL SEE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ouch!*

Joan and her friends were skipping rope today—
I thought I'd try it—
I got over all right—
But I didn't realize the rope was coming around so quickly again—!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Should Be Worth Something*

By THE HAGERS


I QUACKED, "OUR TALKING ROBOT'S TOUR IS CAUSING QUITE A STIR, THAT'S SURE.
HE'S CALLED 'THE MARVEL OF THE AGE' ON THE QUACKBURG BUGLE'S SECOND PAGE."
THE ROBOT SHOWED A BUSINESS HEAD; HE INTERRUPTED ME AND SAID,
"WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE I USE THE DRAKEVILLE HARDWARE'S NUTS AND SCREWS"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bigger Than Danzig

Britain's progress in building a stop-aggression bloc in Europe is now marked by virtually complete understanding with Turkey. An alignment of this country with the aims of the movement to guarantee the independence of small nations is highly important because of Turkey's strategic position in the Balkans. This advance comes in time to influence Polish relations with Germany, which have been under increasing strain and have made Danzig and the Polish Corridor Europe's latest war threat.

As tension continues between Germany and Poland, the issues between them tend to become more clouded. As the writer in the Wide Horizon column on this page today points out, the advisability of international support for Poland really does not depend, however, on Poland's or Germany's interpretation of the dispute between them.

The international community which Britain and France are building, and in which new gains are reported as conversations with Russia proceed, has been dedicated not to one solution or another of this specific problem, but to the establishment in Europe of conditions in which international disputes can be settled in an atmosphere of equality and order, by negotiation and agreement rather than by duress and surprise. To give way—or even to seem to give way—to assertions of force must only postpone the major purpose of the anti-aggression bloc. That this will not take place is forecast in the reports that a full understanding has been arrived at by Britain and Turkey. British negotiations with Russia are being accelerated to make possible an early announcement of Turkey's adherence to the non-aggression bloc.

Thus it seems unlikely Britain or France will now in any way encourage Berlin to hope for an exclusively German "settlement" of questions pertaining to Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Solutions would be permissible only in a truly peaceful atmosphere. In such an atmosphere, indeed, they would be inevitable. This is one reason why all nations, and both axes, should join in laying foundations for mutual trust: the profits of that venture would accrue to everyone.

Guide to Surnames

The British Broadcasting Corporation recently published a handbook containing more than 2,000 "recommendations regarding the pronunciation of some British family names and titles." This should prove a great help to such announcers as are not initiated in the "airy tongues, that syllable men's names"—to such who, confronted by a Boehm-Boteler, a Cachemaille, a Puttephat, or a McEachran, must pronounce a verdict at sight that in observing the letter of the law is liable to filch a good name from the innocent.

One's sympathy goes out to those whose accents are thus misconstrued, and who are thereby condemned to exist under an alias: one imagines how, for example, a St. Leger who belongs not to the staunchly phonetic stock, but is, in fact, a "Sellinjer," must, though he be uncanonized, often be a martyr to popular ignorance. It is to be hoped, however, that the B. B. C.'s pamphlet will achieve a circulation, and do something to remove this ignorance, thus enabling many a bearer of an ancient name to come into his own.

Design for Democracy

"Employment Week," which President Roosevelt has proclaimed for the current week of April 30-May 6, offers an opportunity to the citizens of a democracy to aid in restoring to economic security thousands of their fellow-citizens in a typically democratic fashion. While autocracies have sought to alleviate economic pressure by taking over and operating private industry and transportation systems or by enlisting the unemployed in the army or other martial service, the democratic way might best be exemplified in the individual significance of the Golden Rule. This, in a word, is what the President asks Americans to do by finding jobs for people out of work.

In California—where the plan of "Employment Week" had its conception in a movement of the American Legion a year ago—a Los Angeles radio station has caught the mood of this cooperative effort in a weekly "Help Thy Neighbor" program. For the past two years Station KHJ has radiocast the individual stories of men and women who have lost their means of support but who do not want public relief. More than 7,000 persons have been restored to usefulness through public response to these broadcasts.

Emphasis has been laid by the President, in his proclamation, on affording opportunities to workers of mature years who may have lost their jobs through no personal deficiency but on account of events over which neither they nor their employers apparently had control. These individuals, Mr. Roosevelt urges, should be permitted to compete for available employment on the basis of their actual qualifications, without any reference to their years. This plea of the President embodies the essence of the democratic thought: equal opportunity for all.

Indeed, the Presidential proclamation takes care to emphasize the experience of the older worker. Obviously, the mature person is more likely to have developed a sense of responsibility, reliability, stability, and an understanding of employers' problems which should increase his value. A report to the Secretary of Labor by a committee of representatives of industry, labor, and the public analyzes "the alleged prejudice against hiring middle-aged workers" and finds no good reason for it. The "Over Forty" clubs have done much to combat this unfounded misjudgment of the mature.

The design of "Employment Week" need not be set aside at the end of this particular week. Its intent has no calendar limitation. Like the Golden Rule itself, its implications have the element of timelessness.

It's Mr. Lincoln

That the Pulitzer prize would be awarded to "Abe Lincoln of Illinois" was generally expected, for no other play of the year in New York would appear to match it in representing "in marked fashion the educational value and power of the stage." Robert E. Sherwood's drama has, as a work of art, the uncommon value of a sincerity that scorns all flashy effects wherewith it is so easy to catch applause. The play is a revelation of the stages by which a great man found himself through the slow process of taking nothing on another's say-so, uttering no thoughts at second hand as if they were his own.

Unusual is the effect of this play on an audience. The spectators respond in a hundred slightly differing ways within the general mood of absorption. It is as if that gaunt, distressed, simple and altogether human person on the stage were expressing the urge in every looker-on to find himself.

Finally, Lincoln does find himself in that scene at the end when he is departing from Springfield for Washington to take up his duties as President. Lincoln is speaking of the Declaration of Independence as a document expressing universal, not national or sectional, sentiments:

"Let us live to prove that we can cultivate the natural world that is about us, and the intellectual and moral world that is within us, so that we may secure an individual, social and political prosperity, whose course shall be forward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

Audiences have been listening to those words for many weeks now, and the play runs on to houses filled with people who receive from "Abe Lincoln of Illinois" a refreshment of spirit, and a renewed confidence in mankind's slow process of civilizing itself. Mr. Sherwood has achieved that last goal of artistic accomplishment, humility. He summons every glint of light that he can find to cast upon his chief character, and then he keeps out of the way of the message of Lincoln.

Arcturus, considered the fastest moving bright star, has a velocity of about 75 miles per second. In other words, a shade slower than a rumor.

A Way Out for Boston?

As Beacon Hill seeks ways and means to establish a State budget which will not crush Boston and other distressed municipalities with excessive taxes, it becomes manifest that there is a way out. Within the past fortnight the Municipal Research Bureau offered practical proposals by which Boston's tax rate could be pegged at the 1938 level of $41.30. Even more forthrightly, the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce now suggests that Boston's 1939 tax rate can be slightly reduced. This is a most heartening prospect. For throughout the winter Mayor Tobin, City Councilors and Legislators seem to have been resigned to a "confiscatory" tax rate for Boston this year. When such qualified agencies jointly point to a solution, even though temporary, the Mayor and Legislature cannot afford to overlook a single proposal.

Of the Civic Bureau's suggestions, the one to divert $10,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns unfortunately has already provoked sufficient controversy to hamper its passage. Those opposed to diversion either overlook or do not realize that the most important issue before the Legislature this year is to strengthen the financial position of local government. One can appreciate the help that such a measure would bring to municipalities when it is realized that under this diversion Boston would get a sum sufficient to cut the 1939 potential tax rate by $1.60.

Equally vital but more controversial is the proposal to cut the State budget along lines suggested by the Governor. Already this newspaper has endorsed this economy program, but the Civic Bureau's program makes unmistakably clear the benefits that such economies will bring to Massachusetts. When the time comes to adopt these proposals, the Legislators should place the financial stability of cities and towns above all other considerations.

The Bookshelf

Daughter of Democracy

Daughter of democracy, born and bred in the midstream of a nation's growth from the generation of its pioneers to that of the fruits of their efforts, Ida M. Tarbell has made time at 81 to write her biography, and ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) is fashioned as she has lived, with strength, simplicity, and insight. This is a fair-minded, warm-hearted, truly American story that neither flames nor fumes, but is luminous with the viewpoint of a keen, rugged, independent tradition.

Withdrawn now from the hurly-burly to get the longer view from her Connecticut armchair and garden, Miss Tarbell is still asking questions of her world, and that means her pen is still restless with new work.

* * *

She had no premonition of the wide recognition to come when she broke ties with security at 33 for three lean independent years in Paris to be free for questions that pulled in her for answer, that set her to making from Madame Roland's life her first book, and that absorbed her in the relation of women to civilization and the nature of revolution. But S. S. McClure found her out through her syndicate work in the American market, and she writes of his rush order for a life of Napoleon: "It was laughable, and yet how could I refuse to try?"

No sooner was that done than the Abraham Lincoln assignment crowded on, to be followed by the story of the Standard Oil monopoly, putting Paris and its question marks forever behind. She has never finished with the subject of the "humble and unknown" Lincoln, and the first book in 1896 now has seven companions and a continuity of articles, while she anticipates 1947 as the year which will make available papers which the Emancipator's son deposited in the Library of Congress.

* * *

Her history of the John D. Rockefeller oil combine made her fame, and the narrative of her research is stirring reading. It was grounded in the impressions of her youth in the oil country, and her pen indicts still, writing that "the sly, secret, greedy way won in the end, and bitterness and unhappiness and incalculable ethical deterioration for the country at large came out of that struggle."

There was the "ghosting" of the recollections of Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, the memories of Carl Schurz, the writing of "New Ideals in Business," the affectionate evaluation of United States Steel's Judge Gary—but the essential pattern was "man's old struggle for the betterment of his life," and her Rockefeller chef d'oeuvre is a foundation stone in American business history, with its concept of the democratic way as preserving decency and honesty in industrial life.

As a reporter she tried to tell of things as they were, getting the facts and keeping them free of bias, and so it still is with her in this modest, clear-cut account of a gallant life that richly annotates her works.

W. D.

Swish!

North . . South . . East . . West

Militant Methodism

By Frank L. Perrin

Viewed sympathetically and not entirely remotely, the coalition just formed by the long independent and not always friendly branches of the Methodist Church in the United States is but a natural and wisely conceived strategic movement, at once offensive and defensive. Sectional and superficial doctrinal differences have been forgotten or laid aside in the desire to perfect, in what may prove to be an hour of great need, a united front against any designing enemy of the Protestant faith, and against any enemy of the Christian religion. The warfare against Paganism is more realistic, more faith-inspiring, than petty warfares between the interpreters of the Word.

Some entirely unprejudiced layman, it may be, will, today or tomorrow, write the history of Methodism in America. Such a one should be able to appraise and interestingly portray it in its picturesqueness, its vigor, and its courageous defiance of prescribed forms or regional limitations. From the days of the circuit rider to the present there runs the record of devotion, sacrifice and accomplishment. In that same record one finds the exemplification, even in a church divided in respect to non-essentials, of that true democracy, that freedom from the forms and prescribed rituals which have too often obscured the light upon the mountain-top.

* * *

Memory carries me back to the decade succeeding the early pioneering days in a then sparsely-settled section of the Middle West. Even then it was the day of the circuit rider, the itinerant Methodist preacher who owed only remote allegiance to an organized conference of his elders. There was a Bishop somewhere, but his authority was lightly imposed. The preacher himself was unlettered and untaught. His Alma Mater was a blacksmith shop. His ritual was the Bible. His search was for truth, naked, unadorned, piercing and sometimes awesome. His rostrum was the teacher's platform in the crude school-house on a knoll in the corner of a neighboring field. His arguments were long, defiant, not always inspiring, but always sincere and forceful.

There came often, at quarterly meeting time, after the little white church-house had been built near our home, a dignified Presiding Elder—in these later days known as Superintendent, and for what reason I do not know—always appropriately attired in a Prince Albert coat of the period, and adorned with a neatly trimmed Van Dyke beard. I fed, curried and otherwise cared for his horse, and he, in confidence, told me stories that he never repeated in church. We traded knives and went fishing occasionally, and in our exchanges one Saturday afternoon he became the owner of a tiny sleigh-bell, for which he had exchanged an equally worthless whistle.

* * *

He tucked the bell in the coat-tail pocket of his Prince Albert, and later we went to attend the evening church service, he as preacher and I as sympathetic listener. The inevitable happened, of course. In the midst of his sermon he reached for his handkerchief, and out came the bell. It rolled down the pulpit steps, and even the preacher laughed. A quarter of a century later the Elder, then retired, was helping to support less fortunate superannuated preachers. He paid me a friendly visit, and I was pleased that he remembered the incident of the indiscreet sleigh-bell.

It is from these watch-fires set and fed along the frontiers by the courageous and dauntless followers of the faith that a light has been shed upon the pathway of succeeding generations of Americans. Expounders of that faith have sought to interpret doctrinal truths according to the sympathies, the prejudices, and sometimes the superstitions of those among whom they taught and labored. Human perversity offers its most stubborn facet, not to heresy, but to interpretation. The truth may be hidden behind the clouds of prejudice, fear, or acquisitiveness.

It is encouraging that out of the conference just closing at Kansas City, Mo., there is coming that revealing and reassuring light which is dispelling the few remaining shadows which so long obscured, not the truth, but its full effulgence. That, it is discovered, is humanly exemplified in human brotherhood, in truth's universality, in that vision which is the gift to all of us when we first remove the mote which is in our own eye.

Compulsory Military Training to Supplant the WPA?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Newspaper columns are full of comments on the European situation and the reaction (prompted by the President) to the effect that we must fight dictatorships with "every means short of war." In all quarters we hear that the nation is determined to keep out of war. Yet the action that could effectively keep us out of war is not taken.

I have always been convinced that, had the United States had a strong army in 1914, pledged to back up violation of Belgium's neutrality, there would have been no World War. I believe that, once a war comes, it is cowardly hypocrisy for a nation to remain neutral; every help should be given to the cause of the ones who are right. When war came, it could have been cut short by the existence of a mighty American army ready to go to France and Belgium. Our men need never have gone; the preparedness would have been sufficient.

How soon one forgets that the best way to prevent war, in this materialistic age, is by preparedness. Spiritual preparedness is not understood, and physical preparedness must in consequence be the expedient of the times. Americans should, as a nation, take immediate action to prepare for resisting aggression of dictatorships—the only understood means being to have a mighty army, navy and air force. The existence of such a force in the United States, or the creation of such a force even at this late day, would undeniably so impress the aggressor nations that they would not even consider attacking western Europe.

Let us remember history, especially the years 1914-1917. When the war came we began to train an army which should have been in existence years previously. The draft was brought into effect as a cure and not as a prevention of war. Only after an elapse of a year was our army about half prepared and it was never fully prepared.

Similarly, we must realize that, if war comes in Europe, we shall be forced into a similar predicament, whether we wish it or not. How much better would it be to maintain compulsory military service, to give our young men the valuable training that they ought to have—whether peace or war exists—this preparedness would supplement our mental picture of the barbarity, illegality and unreality of war and would go far towards preventing war.

Again, let us remember the great good that came through educating millions of men in army camps. The good would have been much greater had they been so educated in advance as a step in preparedness to prevent war. Why do Americans do everything too late? How much better to have these men in army camps than to see them living shiftlessly on the charity of the Government or engaged in haphazard and uneconomic work to the detriment of their ideals of Christianity and thrift!

My recent tour of a full month through the South and West have convinced me that the WPA, relief and forms of Government-subsidized jobs are bad, that they constitute a threat to our economic structure and that they are undermining the efficiency and morale of several million families. I would recommend replacing existing agencies by compulsory military service.

New York — FREDERICK G. CLAPP

President Roosevelt's Diplomacy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. H. B. Elliston's articles, "This Changing World," have been splendid for a very long time and I am sure must be appreciated by your readers. His knowledge, his moderation and his style leave nothing to be desired. However, it seems to me that he has outshone himself in his article in regard to President Roosevelt's message to the Dictators.

Mr. Elliston was particularly happy in his reference to the President acting the part of a Sisyphus with the "glimmering of a chance" of rolling the Dictators back. Then he points out that actually the President "is one of the players in this dangerous game" and all fair-minded people must agree with him where he says that there would be a better chance for the success "of the President's peace appeal if the appeal had come from a great neutral." How unfortunate it is that at this time of world crisis our nation is unable to speak as "a great neutral!"

Finally, I think one sentence in the article is so true that it should be repeated in full: "There will always be war and rumors of war as long as the great powers of the world refuse to represent in their own policies the general interest of mankind."

Boston — ALFRED CODMAN

The Wide Horizon

Poland: Another Test

By Carlyle W. Morgan

Poland is not Czecho-Slovakia, as Polish housewives have proclaimed by bearing through the streets placards emblazoning that fact as a warning. The warning was intended for Germany; but it really was a warning to the world. A world that wants peace, it seemed to say, must recognize in Poland a determination to defend Polish rights, even if to do so means war.

One of the most important differences between the situation of Poland today and that of unfortunate Czecho-Slovakia yesterday lies in the fact that Poland is expected to be less co-operative than was Czecho-Slovakia when asked to climb on the altar of "peace." This difference of attitude and the effect of it on others, are among the more heartening aspects of a development which otherwise might appear to be paving a road too similar to that which led to Munich—and beyond.

The parallels between Reichsführer Hitler's approach to the "solution" of the Czecho-Slovakian problem and his approach to a settlement of Germany's claims against Poland are striking enough in themselves. Two potential Konrad Henleins have gone from Danzig to Berlin to talk matters over with German authorities. It is reported that the technique of asking for more and more as delay continues is again being employed by Berlin. And reminiscent of the ultimate costs of Czecho-Slovakia's letting the camel's nose into the tent are Herr Hitler's demands for a German-controlled motor road across the Polish corridor. The extra-territorial right-of-way which the Czecho-Slovakian Government yielded to Germany after Munich did not save that State from extinction.

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But it is not only in Polish-German relations, but in the relations of Poland with its French and British allies, that warning parallels appear. The London Times, whose famous editorial on the Sudeten question preceded by many days Herr Hitler's Nuremberg speech, and expressed an amazingly similar point of view, is now reminding its readers of the fact that Danzig is a city "entirely German." Moreover, from Paris come reports that the French and British Governments are now urging upon Poland a course of extreme caution in dealing with Germany—caution at this stage being somewhat different from what it would have seemed to be a month ago when these Governments were in the frantic initial stages of the "stop-Hitler" movement.

Then the safety of Europe presumably was to be founded on firmness first, and on negotiation only when firmness had exerted the proper restraining influence on the Rome-Berlin axis' diplomatic drive. But if the Poles are now to be urged by their own allies to re-adopt appeasement, then the purpose of the halt-aggression alliances tends to become clouded. And in direct ratio to the nervousness of Poland the confidence of Poland's assailants may be increased.

One other development which must be producing anxiety in Polish quarters is the indicated modification of France's attitude toward the Polish-German dispute. There has been some question as to whether the Anglo-French commitment to Poland would hold if the Poles chose to interpret a thrust at Danzig as cause for war. It is still likely this commitment must be honored if Poland is attacked. But the tone, if not the terms, of French support has changed. Britain appears again to feel the desirability of keeping both sides in a Continental dispute under the restraining influence of uncertainty.

* * *

That there is today some need of a restraining influence on both Poland and Germany seems evident. Warsaw has become stiffer than its allies hoped it would. The Poles could deduce from Herr Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's peace guarantee proposal what might be the ultimate results of important concessions to Germany now. It is natural Poland should oppose them. In another atmosphere, in which the method of international dealing had been elevated from its present plane, Poland and other smaller nations could make concessions with greater safety. But while Germany refuses negotiation, except on bilateral terms, a small nation can ill afford to attempt diplomatic bargaining unless in the background there exists on behalf of the small state the sobering influence of dependable international guarantees.

It is possible that Britain and France today feel that this influence is operative through British armament and conscription and the progressive crystallization of anti-aggression measures throughout Europe. The Anglo-French diplomatic gains in Turkey encourage the hope that this influence will increase rapidly. For the question today is one not simply of defending or deserting the status quo but of establishing conditions in which genuine settlements can be arranged under methods which alone can produce genuine settlement. Thus the extra firmness which Poland's allies may now exert on Poland's behalf may better serve that purpose than would a "little Munich."

Mirror of World Opinion

Springtime in Europe

Democracies have made wars—unjust wars, sometimes. But it is not to be believed that free men, in a free society, will deliberately destroy that society—which is what a general war now is likely to do. The children play happily, lovers go arm in arm, old people dream of the past. . . . Who but a madman would say that any of them would vote, in a free election, to roll out the artillery and send the bombing planes up? The world's danger in this harrowingly beautiful Spring lies in the suppression of men's yearnings, the perversion of their desires. If everything were known, if everyone had a voice, there would be no war.—*New York Times.*